LOOK SHARP, THEY HAVE COME!

We have just received the balance of shipments of 150 cases of DRY GOODS, SILKS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, TOWELS, LINENS, CLOAKS, LADIES' SUITS, DOLMANS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Etc., Etc. which comprise the recent purchase from A. T. STEWART & CO. (who are retiring from business). Our Mr. Lou Leubrie, who has been in New York for the past two months purchasing FALL NOVELTIES, has returned especially to give his personal supervision to this, THE GREATEST BARGAIN SALE OF THE SEASON. Just call and see how cheaply we sell all goods. SEE THAT OUR NAME IS OVER EACH ENTRANCE TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE IN THE RIGHT STORE.

L-E-U-B-R-I-E-S-,

Leaders and Makers of Low Prices, 705, 707, 709, 711 and 713 Franklin Ave.
Country Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

PERFECTION OF QUALITY AND FIT COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

Made from Wamsutta Muslin and Best Irish Linen. **6 for $9** TO MEASURE. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

KEEP'S PARTLY MADE SHIRTS!

Only plain seams to finish, **6 for $6** all difficult work completed.

Samples and Circulars with full particulars mailed free.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC., ETC.
AT LOWEST PRICES. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

GIBERT BROS. 604 OLIVE STREET, 613 Washington Ave.

1,000 Pieces of Rich and Plain Parlor Furniture, that Must be Sold. Immense Display,

Consisting of Parlor and Group Suits of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 pieces each, covered in plush, hair cloths, silks and satins. Also, odd and fancy Chairs of the finest makes and latest styles, all of which is the product of a large manufacturer, and must be sold regardless of value.

We offer in this stock the largest, finest and cheapest lines of Parlor Goods ever opened in St. Louis. Goods now open for inspection regardless of competition

BLOCK, TYLER & CO.,
Goods on Second Floor. 412 and 414 Pine Street.

ALSO, large assortment of general Household Furniture at Manufacturers' Prices.

CHARTER OAK STOVES AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

J. C. KIRKBRIDE'S DRUG STORE,
3500 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Allen and Herring's English Herbs and Extracts only used; also Wilson's Select Herbs, and only Squibb's Chloroform and Ergot used in Prescriptions.

A Select Stock of Hair Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Sponges, Mirrors, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, both English and German.

Prescriptions Compounded by Graduates of Pharmacy, in English, German and French.

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR 20 WORDS IN THE WANT COLUMNS OF THE Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXI. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882. NO. 88.

Last Edition.

IT IS ENDED.

The British Conquest of Egypt Completed.

Wolseley Enters Cairo in Triumph and Arabi is Made Prisoner.

Surrender of 10,000 Egyptian Troops—The Khedive Restored to Power—Wolseley Says "The War is Over."

LONDON, September 15.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Wolesley:

"BENHA, September 15.—General Lowe has occupied Cairo. Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha have surrendered unconditionally. Ten thousand troops at Cairo have laid down their arms."

THE KHEDIVE GOING TO CAIRO.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.—The Khedive and Sir Edward Malet, British Consul-General, will proceed to Cairo as soon as the road is open. All offers of submission must be made to the Khedive nominally, but by actual surrender to Gen. Wolseley. It appears that Kafr-el-Dwar has not yet been occupied. Negotiations for its occupation are expected to be concluded this afternoon.

A MISCONCEPTION CORRECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.—The announcement that the British had entered the earthworks yesterday was a misconception. Only Gens. Wood and Harman rode in with a small party, in consequence of the display of a flag of truce. Raubi Pasha was commandant of the troops at Meks and is deeply implicated in the rebellion.

WOLSELEY IN CAIRO.

LONDON, September 15.—General Wolseley has arrived at Cairo, whence he sent the following:

CAIRO, September 15.—The war is over. Send no more men from England. Midshipman De Chair is safe. I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to their homes. Our cavalry did extremely well in the long forced march of yesterday.

ARABI IN HOC.

LONDON, September 15.—The following additional dispatch has been received from Gen. Wolseley:

CAIRO, September 15.—Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha are both confined in our guard rooms. I will now change my base from Ismailia to Alexandria.

THE BEDOUINS.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.—Thousands of Bedouins descended upon the Kassassin camp after the battle. The Fiftieth regiment drove them off with a loss. The Bedouins are hanging around Ismailia in great numbers and promise to give trouble.

The Field.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

TEL EL-KEBIR, September 15.—The Egyptian negro troops crossed bayonets with the Highlanders and Irish regiments on Wednesday. The accuracy with which the Highland Brigade came into line after a seven mile march, on a moonless night, in the soft desert sand, guided only by stars, and stormed entrenchments and redoubts Wednesday, has never been surpassed in history. Arabi was seen riding by the village of Belbeis from the disaster at Tel-el-Kebir, attended by only twenty horsemen. The fugitive rebel leader, as he dashed past, waived his sword, red with blood, appealing to the natives with thetlery, "Egypt is ruined." They, however, paid no heed to him. Regarding the Egyptian loss in Wednesday's engagement, no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made, but, including what has been accumulated for by the cavalry, it cannot be short of 2,500 to 3,000. In several places the bodies of Egyptians were lying in heaps from thirty to fifty, and they lay in dense rows where the Forty-second, getting in the flank, enfiladed Arabi's lines while they were holding the position against an attack in front. The dead extended for four miles behind the position as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel el Kebir presents a terrible, ghastly sight. Sufficient tinned provisions for 20,000 men for one month were captured. A prisoner states that rations were issued on the day before the battle for 15,000 regulars and 7,000 irregulars.

The Morning Budget.

LONDON, September 15.—The latest advices from the seat of war show that the advance guard, having arrived at Cairo by rail, were received with great rejoicings, and all the officials who were connected with the rebellion have made submission. Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha are both virtual prisoners at Cairo. The wounded are at Kassassin; there are fifteen officers and 245 privates from Tel-el-Kebir; they are treated antiseptically and are doing well. There is no want of ice. Great admiration is expressed for the plans of Gen. Wolseley and their successful execution. The basis of operations was settled before he left England, and he stated that on September 15 he would strike the decisive blow at Telel-Kebir. A deputation visited the Khedive at Alexandria with pledges of submission and loyalty from the inhabitants of Cairo. The railway is intact between Cairo and Alexandria. The deputation consisted of Butras Bey, Reouf Pasha and Ali Pasha Raabi. They stated that in Wednesday's battle the rebel forces consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins and 3,000 volunteers. They stated also that when Arabi arrived at Cairo he was stoned by the natives. The Khedive gave a grand banquet in honor of Gen. Wood and Admiral Dowell. Sir Edward Malet and the British Consulate were present. The English losses in the battle are: 9 officers killed with 45 men, wounded, 22 officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded. The British troops took possession of the fortifications of Kafr-el-Dwar Thursday afternoon. A number of delegations ask that further progress of the army be stopped, but Gen. Wolseley insists on meeting them in Cairo. It is reported that the Prefect of Police has arrested Arabi. Damietta has offered to surrender. The Sultan, in congratulating Gen. Wolseley, asks that the humiliation of an advance into the interior be spared the Egyptians. The General referred him to London for a reply. The press of Europe unite in their praises of Wolseley's qualities, and the victory is the principal topic in all the capitals.

FOREIGN.

England.

LONDON, September 15.—The race between the Hillsdale crew and the Thames Rowing Club was won by the Thames.

WHY DEFEATED.

LONDON, September 15.—The Hillsdales broke a slide after leading two miles. Hence their defeat.

The weather was fine and the attendance large. There was a good start, the Hillsdales taking the lead. A foul was made half a mile from the start, for which the Americans were to blame, apparently. After the Hillsdales led for two miles they broke a slide and the Thames crew went to the front and finished four lengths ahead.

THE DONCASTER STAKES.

LONDON, September 15.—The Doncaster stakes were won by Amaifi; Zeus second; Quicklime third.

The Doncaster cup was won by Retreat; Our John second; Fortissimo third.

UNABLE TO CURE HIMSELF.

LONDON, September 15.—Sir James Alderson, physician extraordinary to the Queen, is dead.

The Dominion.

MONTREAL, September 15.—The Governor-General has expressed his willingness to assist in colonizing the French Canadians in Northwest, in order to prevent their exodus the United States.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Seven Thieves Escape From the Louisville Bastile.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 15.—The first successful jail delivery that has occurred in this city for several years was successfully carried out this morning, and by it seven of the hardest characters confined were given their liberty. The exodus seems to have been the outcome of a carefully laid plot which had been matured through a number of days, perhaps weeks, and it is evident on the face of affairs that the prisoners have been materially assisted from outside the walls. It seems that the prisoners, seven of the worst in the jail, managed to capture the night watchman and then get possession of his keys, with which the yard gate was unlocked. The names of the men are Frank Zeuler, John Fletcher, Henry Williams, James C. McKay, Thomas Riley, Wm. Baldwin and Thomas Middlecamp. All are white men and, with a couple of exceptions, are notorious thieves. Zeuler, Fletcher and Williams, were in on a charge of counterfeiting, having waived an examination and were awaiting final examination in the United States Circuit Court. They have been known in police circles a number of years and have several times been arrested before on various charges.

A BUBBLE BURST.

Folger Does Not Come to the Scratch—Consternation in Consequent.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The pool which advanced 4 per cent on the expectation that Secretary Folger would offer to buy a block of bonds, has gone to pieces, and a sharp decline was caused by the sales of pool holdings. The demand for short bonds contiques good. The situation changed enough yesterday to cause the countermanding of western orders to sell. Granger stock is short, and is covered in St. Paul on high loaning rate. Hints are given of an intention to squeeze the remaining short interest. Strong interests are said to be behind advance in Chesapeake and Ohio. June earnings increased 30 per cent, July earnings 40 per cent and August earnings 41 per cent. September grain will be larger. Allegheny Central very active. Insiders predict 40 for it inside of thirty days.

THE LIGHTNING'S LEAP

Destroys Two Oil Factories in New York—Heavy Losses.

NEW YORK, September 15.—During a thunderstorm last night lightning struck Lane & Fleming's Oil Works, at Kingsland and Meserale avenues, and Donaldson's Oil Works, on Kingsland near Merker avenue, setting them both on fire. The flames were soon beyond control, and both buildings were destroyed by early morning. When the fire was nearly out a tank of naptha took fire and exploded. Charles Keegan, foreman of the fire truck, and Capt. Dury, one of the company's oil lighters, were instantly killed. The loss at Donaldson's will not exceed $15,000; Lane & Fleming's loss is not known.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather with variable winds, followed by falling barometer. barometer stationary and higher temperature. For Lower Lake Region, fair weather and northerly winds, becoming variable; stationary or higher barometer and temperature. For Upper Lake Region and Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather with variable winds shifting to warmer and southerly; stationary or lower barometer. Missouri Valley, warmer, fair weather; southerly winds and lower barometer.

A Big Blaze.

TOLEDO, O., September 15.—At 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the extensive lumber mill of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, entirely destroying it. The fire also spread to the large piles of lumber with which the yards were filled, and before the flames could be checked 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed. The loss on the mill is $100,000. It is insured for $60,000; the loss on the lumber amounts to $225,000, which is covered by insurance. Nearly all the insurance companies represented here are interested in these losses.

Gone to the Bottom.

TOLEDO, O., September 15.—A dispatch received here from the Captain of the schooner St. Andrews, announces the sinking of that vessel off Long Point, Lake Erie, in sixty feet of water. The crew were saved. The St. Andrews cleared from this port on Saturday last for Kingston, Ontario, with 15,000 bushels of wheat. The vessel was owned at St. Catherines.

SET ASIDE.

The Verdict in the Star Route Trial.

A New Trial to Begin December 4—The President—Congressional Nominations.

The Verdict Quashed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—The verdict in the case of Miner and Rerdell has been set aside, and they have been granted a new trial.

Miner's Counsel Speaks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—In the Criminal Court, Henkle, counsel for Miner in the Star Route trial, filed various affidavits upon which he based his motion for a new trial. Merrick said: I find some motions on file for a new trial in the case of the convicted defendants, accompanied by statements setting forth a variety of reasons, and by some affidavits. Among the reasons is one, namely: that the verdict is itself unreasonable. As counsel for the Government of the United States I am not disposed to put on file a consent to the granting of this motion; but as counsel for the United States I feel it my duty not to oppose it. The Government of the United States itself is not entirely satisfied by any means with this verdict. It is a verdict which subjects masters to re-trial and convicts servants and minions. The jury presumably found evidence of a conspiracy to defraud the United States, and of an overt act so as to create completed crime under the statutes of the United States. That having been found by the jury prior to their determination of conviction of guilty against Rerdell and Miner, there was left for them some inquiry as to who was in the conspiracy."

In the circumstances of the case, considering the rather incoherent character of this verdict, I think it will be safe for the court to assume what is considered by counsel on both sides to have taken place in the jury-room, and I will award a new trial.

Toobriner, one of the jurors, happening to be in the court-room, was called to the witness stand, and testified to the reading of the statement by Dickson after the retirement of the jury. He said the jury voted in the affirmative upon the question as to whether the paper should be read.

The Court—What I wanted to know was whether the jury had violated the directions of court. That verdict of guilty, then, as to Rerdell and Miner is set aside, not only on account of the misconduct of the jury, but I may say on account of its general unreasonableness. Not that the court would have made this decision on that ground alone, because the unreasonableness of the verdict is for the jury rather than the court, unless its unreasonableness shocks the court. These two men seem to be at two ends of the line. It did not seem to my mind that they could have gone into the conspiracy with it having had any of the others along with them, but the jury thought they could, and I would not have disturbed the verdict on that ground, but when I see that the verdict was made up by a jury that were discussing other matters that were in evidence, of course my duty is plain—to set the verdict aside. As to the acquittal of Peck, who is dead, I hope he is acquitted everywhere. We were not trying him. As to Turner of course the verdict stands. The court grants a new trial, therefore, as to all except Turner and Peck. Miner and Rerdell were then released in $10,000 bail each, Wallach and Williamson becoming surety for the former, and A. C. Richards for the latter. December 4 was fixed as the date of the new trial and court adjourned.

It was apparent to all men that, deeply guilty in point of morals and laws as Rerdell and Miner are, the crime they perpetrated was the scheme and device of the others. Now, sir, the Government of the United States can not consistently with its dignity object by practical resistance to the motion made to set aside such a verdict, and bring to trial again both masters and servants in order that full justice may be done. The Government of the United States seeks no victim. It seeks simply justice, and when the verdict apparently trifles with justice it cannot meet the approval of the government of the United States.

Mr. Henkie then read the grounds upon which he based his motion for a new trial and then read Foreman Dickson's sworn statement, which has already been published. The court stated he had directed the jury not to converse on the subject of the alleged bribery. Whether or not they, the jury, had transgressed the rule laid down by the court did not appear from Dickson's affidavit.

Mr. Henkie proceeded to argue that the verdict should be set aside on the ground that the jury had been tampered with, and, in conclusion, said: "The court-room was dotted all over with spotters, whose business it was to shadow jurors, counsel and witnesses, and some of the vilest men in this community were right here all through the trial doing that very thing in the service of the Government.

Merrick—In the service of the Government?

Henkie—Yes, sir.

Merrick—Is there any affidavit of this sort on file?

Henkie—I have not any proof of this now, but I will furnish it when we get to investigating the matter.

Merrick—When we come to investigate the matter we will reach the conclusion that this approach of Dickson was a "got up" thing on the defendants' side.

The court then said: As to the misconduct of the jury, both sides concede that the discussion as to the bribery matter took place in the jury-room.

The Pleasure-Seeking President.

VINEYARD HAVEN, September 15.—The United States steamer Despatch, with President Arthur on board, arrived here last night and remained at anchor until this morning, when she steamed westward.

For Governor.

DENVER, COL., September 15.—Ernest L. Campbell, of Leadville, was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention, on the second ballot.

Another Democratic Choice.

CHICAGO, September 15.—A Burlington, Iowa, special says the Democrats of the First District have nominated B. J. Hall for Congress.

Robeson Renominated.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 15.—The Republicans of the First District have renominated George M. Robeson for Congress by acclamation.

The Woman Suffragists.

CHICAGO, September 15.—An Omaha special says that the reason of the present session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention being held here only two weeks from the date for the National Woman Suffrage Association Convention also to be held here is that this convention, the American, holds that woman suffrage is a State's right question, while the National holds it to be a national question. The latter meets on the 26th. Phoebe Couzins, Matilda Joplin Gage, Tillie Devereux Blake, Susan B. Anthony and other prominent ladies will attend. Lucy Stone and her husband, Dr. Blackwell, of Boston, seceders from the National, are at the head of the American.

Nominated for Congress.

CHICAGO, September 15.—An Adrian, Michigan, special says: The Democrats of the Second District have nominated N. B. Eldridge for Congress.

Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—The President has appointed Andrew W. Frazee United States Attorney for Colorado.

HUNG.

James Tracy Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

CHICAGO, September 15.—At precisely 2:05 p. m. James Tracy, the murderer of Police-officer Huebner, expiated his crime on the gallows. Long before the time appointed there was a large crowd about the jail, and the throng increased up to the appointed hour. Only about 200 persons were allowed to witness the execution. Tracy walked firmly and unassisted to the foot of the gallows. At 1:35 a notice of "Silence" was posted on the gallows. At 1:47 Tracy, accompanied by Father Dowling and two other priests, Sheriff Man and Jailor Folz, walked up the steps of the scaffold. The noose was adjusted, the black cap placed over his head, and, Sheriff Man giving the signal, the trap was sprung, and the body, with a drop of six feet, swung off into the air. Tracy's last night was spent mostly in devotions, he sleeping little for the past forty-eight hours. He was not without devoted friends, who were with him to the last, and gave him tokens of sympathy. When informed that the Supreme Court and Governor had refused to interfere his firmness gave way for a time, but he soon recovered, and his protestations of innocence continued from time to time until the very last.

On the scaffold Tracy said:

"I have nothing to say except that I am an innocent man. Though I meet my Maker soon, I can but declare my innocence. Truth is mighty, and it will prevail. I die an innocent man."

At 2:08 the pulse was 140; at 2:11 it had ceased to beat. At 2:14 his heart pulsations stopped. At 2:25 he was pronounced dead, and at 2:28 the body was cut down.

TWENTY WORDS for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

GONE WRONG.

An Assistant Cashier of a Railroad Missing, and $40,000 Also.

BOSTON, MASS., September 15.—A special from New York says: It is reported at the office of the Central railroad, in New Jersey, that Dwight S. Lathrop, Assistant Cashier, has absconded after appropriating $40,000 of the company's money. He was appointed by the late judge Lathrop, his uncle, who was then receiver. An investigation was begun lately and a week ago a deficit of at least $40,000 was discovered. Lathrop then disappeared, accompanied by the woman he had been living with on Staten Island. His plan was to alter the deposit ticket on his way to the bank and deduct the difference in money at the same time, falsifying the books to cover irregularities.

Pugnacious Aldermen.

DETROIT, MICH., September 15.—Aldermen Dorr and Owen, beginning conversation this forenoon over a dispute on questions before the Common Council, waxed warm until the conference degenerated into a hot controversy and Owen knocked Dorr down, injuring him quite severely. The latter has recently suffered two paralytic strokes and the act of Owen, under the circumstances, is severely condemned.

McGrath's Farm Sold.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 15.—McGrathiana, the farm of the late Price McGrath, the well-known turfman, was sold to Milt. Young, of Henderson, Ky., for $46,912 50. It is reputed to be one of the handsomest farms in the blue-grass region.

Another Fire.

BUFFALO, September 15.—A large fire has broke out among the tenements situated on Tyft Arm, recently purchased by the Lehigh Valley railway, and in which large improvements were being made by the company. The Phœnix Oil Works are threatened with destruction.

A Canal Bank Broken.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 15.—A serious break has occurred in the Erie Canal near Camillus. One hundred feet of the Berme bank has been carried out. Two boats were swept into the break.

SERIOUS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 15.—The canal break at Camillus is very serious. Berme bank was carried away 50 feet, cutting out the bottom of the canal to a depth of twenty feet. The tow path is also broken some distance. Engineers and a force of laborers are at work repairing the damage. It will probably require a fortnight for the repairs.

A Convention Adjourned.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 15.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which has been in session here since Monday, adjourned at noon to-day, to meet the second week in September, 1883, at Denver, Col.

Untrue.

BOSTON, September 15.—The report that the steam yacht Nellie, of Alton Bay, N. H., foundered, causing aloss of fourteen lives, proves untrue. The party landed this morning.

Gone Together.

NEWARK, N. J., September 15.—George Weir and wife, of Newark, died at Pensacola on Wednesday, he from heart disease and she from yellow fever.

A Fatal Tornado.

WATERBURY, CONN., September 15.—It is reported this morning that four persons were killed by the tornado in Winsted last night.

Hotel Burned.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Windsor Hotel at Far Rockaway was burned this morning. Loss, $30,000.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Developments in the Filley-Hays Fracas.

Republican Committee—Seeking Voluntary Contributions—General Gossip.

The Filley-Hays controversy about the use of official stamps is still the main topic in political circles. Late yesterday afternoon Postmaster Hays wrote to General Edgarton, in reply to Mr. Filley's note, stating that the letters in question were forwarded to the Post-Office Department at Washington for its decision. The Globe-Democrat this morning makes Mr. Hays talk very lightly of Mr. Travis' account of the interview as published yesterday in the POST-DISPATCH, the Postmaster remarking that "that statement, as published, will afford Gen. Edgarton, who was present, as much amusement as it does me." Mr. Travis was met this morning, and he said: "I drew up my charges against Hays last night, detailing all the circumstances of the case, and forwarded them to Washington today. What Mr. Filley has done I do not know. In regard to the details of the meeting between Mr. Hays and me, they were properly put yesterday, and I am sure Gen. Edgarton will bear me out in the statement. Mr. Hays was not after me at all. He wanted to catch Mr. Filley and he thought he had done so. He heaped the vilest abuse on Filley, such as the commonest man on the corners ought to have been ashamed to use. He denounced him loudly, as corrupt, dishonest, etc., and all in the most excited manner. I never wanted to talk about this matter, and I never would have done so had not that one-sided account come out yesterday morning."

"And about the actual encounter?"

"Oh, I do not want to talk about that. Mr. Hays has always been a warm friend of mine until this term. He goaded me so that I was forced to do something. He knows that we got hold of each other over near the door, and wound up in the opposite corner, Mr. Hays in the corner and I in front of him, when General Edgarton separated us."

It is understood that Mr. Filley is also drawing up his charges and will forward them to the department to-day.

Postmaster Hays was met at the law office of Col. D. P. Dyer. He declined positively to make any statement for publication with reference to the Travis affair. Said the Postmaster: "I have made a statement officially to Gen. Edgarton, Chief Inspector, and I have really nothing further to say. I acted advisedly in that matter. The Department will investigate the whole affair. In my judgment my course was justifiable."

Gen. Edgarton said: "I have received no instruction yet from the department. Postmaster Hays has submitted a statement, but I have no evidence yet before me. There are rules and regulations reasonable for retaining mail matter. He must have absolute knowledge that official stamps are improperly used before he can send up the mail. There is no authentic information that I can have suspicion that the official stamp has been improperly used. The department may think proper to send out a special commissioner to investigate this matter. Nothing will be done until the Washington office is heard from."

Curious Resolutions.

The following resolutions were found on the steps of the City Hall to day. They purport to be prepared for introduction at the Burch mass meeting at Mercantile Library Hall to-morrow night. It is, doubtful whether they are a genuine copy, but they bear all evidences of authenticity. They read as follows:

We, the Republicans of the city of St. Louis in mass-meeting assembled, do adopt the following as an expression of our principles:

Resolved, That at this meeting sincerely sympathizes with Maj.-Gen. John S. Cavender in his recent bereavement caused by his failure to secure that confidential position, and that we think him fully justified in stating that the Administration lied to him about the matter, because that is certainly the only way he could use the lost.

Resolved, That the reception accorded to Mr. Nick Berg by Mr. Schurz during his recent visit to the East justifies him in going to the Burch affair, and, in other words, he is not scarcely eligible to membership, inasmuch as he does not want an office just now, and boasts that he don't care for one, as he "has three more years left" yet.

Resolved, That we welcome Mr. Jacob Merrill with open arms as one of us, inasmuch as he showed his devotion to our principles of Republicanism by voting against Cole and Rombauer when those gentlemen were running for Congress.

Resolved, That Mr. W. W. Judy be allowed every opportunity we can give him to carry out the cardinal principle of his life, viz.: That not more than half the campaign funds in any district be devoted to assorted and variegated fireworks, and that the remainder be used up for carriage hire.

Resolved, That we hereby indorse Bodemann's plan to get rid of this piggy question of Prohibition in the platform and pass a resolution here and now that the subject be not mentioned.

Resolved, That Mr. W. K. Patrick would have graced the office of Chief Deputy to Collector Cavender that was to be, and that we are heart fly sorry that he did not get there.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher and Mr. E. S. Rowse, who are now suffering as persecuted victims of a cruel administration.

Resolved, That the Globe-Democrat editorial of November 11, 1880, indorsing Chauncey I. Filley, be immediately repudiated by us, and that a committee be appointed to call upon Mr. J. B. McCullagh and ascertain if the matter did not slip in by mistake, and if so to publish the fact all over the land.

Resolved, That we cast off Chauncey I. Filley with the scorn which he deserves, and that we pledge ourselves to hold no further intercourse with him in any walk of life.

This document, as found, is signed with three names, but they have been so carefully scratched that they could not be read with a microscope.

Mr. Berg Calls on Carl Schurz.

Mr. Nick Berg, the City Register, has been rather sour and satabilious lately, but his most intimate friends never guessed the reason. The story is as follows: Mr. Berg visited New York lately. While there he called at the Evening Post office and sent up his card to Carl Schurz. Now, Mr. Berg considers himself a leading Western politician, and he rubbed his hands in glee as he waited, running over in his mind what he would say to Schurz, and what Schurz' reply would be, and what to say in return and what Schurz would reply, and he had a little joke or two about Filley, which he had reserved especially for Mr. Schurz. He had plenty time to fix it all up, for he waited somewhat protractedly. Then the man who had brought up the card brought down word that "Mr. Schurz has no time to see you." To say that Mr. Berg was set back does not express the matter. He was knocked out of time. His stay in New York had no further pleasure in it. When he came back he visited Dr. Prestorius and told him all about it."

"And you send up word who you were?" said the Doctor.

"Oh, yes."

"And that you were the City Register, and all that?"

"Yes, he used to know me well enough, and he knows me now, confound him. If he had only requested me to come back when he was not busy—oh, d——n Schurz anyhow!

City Central Committee.

The Republican City City Central Committee met at Turner Hall at 3 p. m. to-day. The principal business for which the call was issued was to hear the report of the committee, of which Mr. P. P. Dailey is chairman, relating to contests for seats in the Central Committee.

Chairman Dailey reported that his committee was not yet ready with his report. There was additional testimony to be taken, and another meeting would have to be held. The Dailey committee meet again next Tuesday night, at Turner Hall, when it is expected the testimony will conclude and the report will be ready soon after.

NOTES.

Gus. Sessinghaus' friends say to-day that it is definitely settled that he will make the race against O'Neil in the Eighth Congressional District, and that he will announce himself as a candidate in a few days. It is also stated that Judge Thomas J. Dailey has agreed to withdraw in favor of Sessinghaus. Lyndon A. Smith, Ewings' private secretary, who was not a pronounced candidate, but who was just "willing" as Barkis ever was to save the party, will also subside. The rumors further further furnish the statement that Mr. J. M. Pollack, the clothier, had a great notion of making a canvass himself, but has concluded to give Sessinghaus a clear field this time.

Mr. Aleck Garesche is making a very energetic canvas for the office of Circuit Clerk. He says that he is meeting with a reception that is very pleasing, and that the outlook is very favorable so far.

J. J. O'Brien, of the Eighth Ward, is confident that he will at least have a good fighting show for the office of Recorder of Deeds, on which he has set his eye. There are not more than twenty other candidates.

Senators Cockrell and Vest have been closeted with John O'Day at the Laclede for several days, drawing up a campaign document, which will probably be finished this evening. The work will be printed by the State Central Committee and scattered broadcast through th State.

Senator Geo. G. Vest speaks in the Third District at a barbecue, to be given at St. Cloud, Ray county, on the 30th inst. The other speakers announced are Gov. Chas. P. Johnson, A. M. Dockery and Gov. Thos. T. Crittenden.

Some secret meetings will be held in most of the wards to-night to promulgate final orders in relation to the Filleyites' action in regard to the mass meeting to-morrow night.

A Breeze in Recorder Irwin's Office.

In the course of their duty as tax-gatherers in charge of the Republican money chest, John H. Pohlman and Col. Peter P. Dalley to-day called at the Recorder of Deeds' office, and told Capt. Irwin that they wished to secure contributions for the coming contest from the clerks. Mr. Irwin replied that he did not recognize their committees and that he would wait with his contribution until after the meeting at the Mercantile Hall next Saturday appointed a committee. He declined to permit the collectors to interview the clerks under any circumstances now or hereafter, and after some warm language on both sides the parties separated. Mr. Irwin said to a reporter that he did not believe in countenancing any attempt to collect money for political purposes from the clerks. "Nearly all of these men have families to support and I have taken every possible occasion to tell the clerks in my employ that their tenure of their situations does not depend upon them giving their money for campaign purposes. If they want to do this they can, of course, it is none of my business what they do with their money, but I will see to it that they understand plainly that paying these contributions does not raise them in my favor, nor refusing to pay them lower them. I want the office run on business principles, and it makes no difference to me whether a clerk gives his money to the Republicans or the Democrats, or to neither; as long as he does his duty, his place in my employ is safe."

Judge Taaffe Set Right.

There seems to be a great deal of misapprehension about Mr. B. P. Taaffe's intentions politically, chiefly arising from the unfounded and contradictory reports which have appeared in the papers. He has been credited with being a candidate for Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, and for Clerk of the Criminal Court. A POST-DISPATCH reporter to-day called on Mr. Taaffe and asked him if he had abandoned his original intention of running for the Circuit clerkship. "By no means," he replied. "I am a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk, and I do not understand why or how so many mistakes are made about my candidacy. I saw in the POST-DISPATCH a notice of my intention to run for Sheriff. Nothing will induce me to have my sights leveled at the Court-house, not the Four Courts, and don't you forget it."

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

"DOC'S DIVE."

Strickland Mad at the Exposure of His Little Game.

"Doc" Strickland, the proprietor of the "Eleventh Street Club," the plans and workings of which institution were fully laid before the public and the police in these columns yesterday called at the police headquarters at the Four Courts this morning. The "Doctor" was much exasperated over the manner in which his "snap" was ventilated by the POST DISPATCH. "My place was a perfect failure, I'll be d——d," said he, "I barted three men out of the game that I didn't want to have play in my house. No POST-DISPATCH reporter was ever in my house. Although the reporter did not introduce himself to the host of the house, he spent some time in his company and that of his in-de-da young partner while they discussed business. The reason for exposing this game of poker was the disreputable feature so noticeable to any one visiting the place, of allowing boys of 19 and 20 and young men dependent on salaries to play against old-time gamblers. This morning Chief Campbell was asked about the matter, but said, "I did not know about allowing young men to play there?"

"Do you intend notifying them to close doors?"

"I these things are true we will not notify them to close their doors, but go ourselves, and if we catch any of them playing we will close the doors for them."

Strickland visited the Four Courts to interview Chief Campbell, but on second consideration he decided not to call on the authorities. The attendance at the "club" was very light last night in consequence of the expose made in these columns yesterday. The doors closed early, and the chips were stacked away in the secretary.

Alleged Horse Thieves.

This morning two horse thieves named Stephen and Joseph Monthly, who are known to be associates of "General" Neff, the well known criminal who lately has been taking so many animals not his own, were forwarded from the Fourth Police District to the Central Station hold over. The two men were arrested last night by officers Meyerbeter and Maloney, at their place, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Penrose streets. In the stable was found a large brown horse and a top buggy and harness. There was also another animal of small value in the stable. The brothers were questioned as to how the property came in their possession, and their answers were criminating. At first they said it belonged to them, but afterwards stated that they had seen two men in company with Gen. Neff with the horse and buggy. It is said here left in their possession. The stories differed so materially that they were arrested and the horse and buggy taken to the station to await an owner.

There were also taken up yesterday two mules near Baden which are supposed to have been abandoned by Gen. Neff.

DR. WHITTIER, a regular graduate, 617 St. Charles st., as for 25 years, treats with unparalleled success, blood impurities, poisoning, impediments to marriage, nervous prostration, debility, diseases from indiscretion, excesses, exposures, indulgences. Moderate charges; safely, confidentially; advice free. Book 250 pp., sealed, by mail, 25 cts.; pamphlet free. Treatment by mail or express from ocean to ocean.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner held an inquest this morning on the body of Frank Betz, the man who committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the boarding-house, No. 2018 Broadway, by taking carbolic acid. Christian Demwald, the proprietor of the place, was examined, and testified that Betz had been boarding in his house between six and seven months. He was a married man, 44 years old, and the father of three children. Some time ago, while living in South St. Louis, he and his wife separated. This made him despondent. He had been drunk every day since last Saturday. Yesterday witness went to deceased's room about four o'clock in the afternoon and found him lying dead on the floor with his face to the floor. A bottle partly filled with carbolic acid was lying near the body. Deceased had frequently told witness that he would commit suicide, giving as a cause that his wife had left him. A verdict of death from suicide.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

Quaker Travelers.

A party of Quakers passed through the city this morning, on their annual pilgrimage to certain of the homes of the society. The party numbers forty people. They came in on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Oskaloosa, Iowa, and left over the Vandalia. The travelers were dressed in the conventional Quaker style and excited no little attention during the brief stay they made at the Union Depot. Richmond, Ind., is the first stopping-place of the pilgrims.

THE METER BOX TROUBLES.

James Lancaster Replies to McCarthy's Affidavit and Answers Certain Questions.

The charges recently preferred by Callaghan McCarthy, the helper employed in the Water Commissioner's office, against his superior officer, James Lancaster, have occasioned the following correspondence:

ST. LOUIS, September 8, 1882.

James Lancaster, Esq., Tapper.

SIR—On the 6th September, Callaghan McCarthy, formerly employed as your helper, gave me a paper containing the following:

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis—ss.

Personally appeared before me, Francis Valle, a Notary Public within and for the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, Callaghan McCarthy, of lawful age, who being duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says as follows, to-wit:

"On the 22d day of October, 1881, I saw James Lancaster break the locks off the "White Patent Stop-Boxes" which were put in by the St. Louis Gas Light Company at Nos. 3320, 3322, 3324 Lucas place, Locust street, all the property of a Mr. Brennan, and after breaking the locks he put rocks and brickbats in the boxes. I also saw him place rocks and brickbats in the gas boxes at Nos. 2615, 2617, 2619 and 2625 Lafayette avenue. I also saw him break the lock off water stop-box at No. 2828 Lemp avenue, all in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri. I do not make this statement through spite or malice, but for the sake and in the cause of truth, justice and honesty, and to place myself right before the community.

[signed] CALLAGHAN MCCARTHY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 4th day of September, 1882.

[SEAL] FRANCIS VALLE, Notary Public.

I have to state that on the 6th inst. I personally examined the water-box in front of premises 2828 Lemp avenue, and on the 7th inst. I examined the gas-boxes in front of the three buildings mentioned on Locust street.

In each case I found the box to be of the first or small pattern of White's patent, and in all cases the cast iron projection which formed the lock or catch to hold the cover down was broken off, so that the lid could be lifted without requiring it to be turned to a certain position where the lip or lower side of corner is cut away to allow the projection to pass through. The breaking off of this cast iron projection practically destroys the efficiency of that part of the box upon which the patent rests, and reduces it to the same condition as the boxes formerly in use, which simply had an ordinary cover that could be lifted at will.

In one case, in front of 3322 Locust street, I found the box filled with macadam stones.

The object of the White, the Lancaster and all the other patents on these boxes other than the patent owned by the city is to so cover the box that the stand pipe over the stop-cock cannot be filled by stones or rubbish in the ordinary manner in which it is generally done by children either for mischief or in play.

McCarthy's affidavit would indicate that you deliberately destroyed the efficacy of the White box so far as the patent device prevented the pipe from being filled, and color is given to this view of the case from the fact that you are the patentee of the rival box most in use. However, there may be some explanation of your connection with the matter that would justify a less severe opinion of your conduct in the premises. As the matter now stands, I have to request a written statement in answer to the following questions:

1. Did you, as alleged in McCarthy's affidavit, break the boxes and fill them with stones?

2. If so, in what manner did the breaking occur; did you visit the localities expressly for the purpose; or were you at work in the neighborhood; did you use any tools in chipping off this cast iron projection, or in what way did you get the iron broken?

3. Was it after and in consequence of conversation with other parties interested in the sale of stop boxes, or with any employe of the city or Water Department, that you broke the covers as alleged?

4. Are you in any manner pecuniarily interested in the rate or the use of the "Lancaster Stop-Cock Box?" I should like answers to the above in the shape of an affidavit. Also any other information on the matter that you may see fit to communicate. Yours,

THOS. J. WHITMAN,
Water Commissioner.

The following is Lancaster's reply:

ST. LOUIS, September 12, 1882.

Hon. Thos. J. Whitman, Water Commissioner City of St. Louis—Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th inst. received, and in reply would state: I was appointed on August 26, 1871, as plumber, inspector and tapper; the Assessor instructed me in my duties, which were to examine all connections of water pipes to houses and insert the tap, examine the pipes, stop-boxes, hydrants, water-closets, etc.; that since that time I have been called on to examine the Gallaghan, Granam, Werner, O. K., Excelsior, Challenger and Lewis patent hydrants, also the Dressing, Graham, Lancaster and White stop boxes, on all of which I have made reports to my superior officers, both Assessor and Water Commissioner; and in reply to the allegations set forth in your communication, in which charges I deny them as false; in explanation I would state that I inserted tap No. 18,594 on Locust street and Learned avenue, to supply these houses on south side of Locust street, the 3rd house, located 219, 236 and 252 feet west of Leonard avenue, I found Lancaster water-box, No. 266, with the cover half open. I examined and found there was cut rocks in it and the box was full of rocks. This drew my attention to the white gas boxes, (small size) referred to, and I examined them and found one of them with the cover off and full of rocks, and from appearances I judged that the cast iron projection which found the lock or catch to hold the cover down had never been cast large enough to hold the cover; on the 28th of October, 1881, I inserted for tops, Nos. 18,605, 18,614, 18,615, 18,616, eight feet, thirty-three feet, seventy-six feet, ninety feet east of Ashdown street, on the north side of Lafayette avenue, and while there I examined four White water boxes (small size) and found one with the cover lying on the projection, and in consequence of a conversation with other parties, I put my foot on to test its strength and it broke; then put a rock in one of the other boxes to see if it could be taken out, and I found it impossible to get it out. I reported the fact to Mr. Homan, telling him the boxes were too small for use. The houses were not occupied, and Mr. Bruno, the District Inspector, informed me that he had no trouble in turning the water in three of the houses. This will prove the charge in regard to Lafayette avenue to be false. I will state that on the 19th of December, 1881, I inserted tap No. 18790 on east side of Lemp avenue, 203 feet south of Lynch street and owing to complaints from Inspectors in the Water Rates Department I examined the box referred to and from the severely cold weather I could not open it without using a cold chisel and crab wrench; in consequence the small pin broke. In answer to your fourth question I would state that I have no more interest in the Lancaster box than I have in the White box, that I have attended to my duties faithfully for eleven years without any complaint from any source, which any of the employes of your department or plumbers of the city, or any one else that I have business connections with, can testify to.

Very respectfully, JAMES LANCASTER.

The statement is sworn to before Notary Joseph H. Tiernan.

BY AN ENGINE.

Stephen Moss, Brakeman, Killed at the Union Depot This Morning.

Shortly before ten o'clock this morning Stephen Moss, freight brakeman in the employ of the Bridge and Tunnel Railroad Company, was run over and killed by freight engine No. 8, near the intersection of Tenth and Poplar streets. It seemed that Moss was walking on the ties directly alongside the rail, going in the direction of Poplar street. The engine was backing down in the same direction. Eugene Rowland, the engineer of the freight engine, states that he shouted to Moss to get out of the way, but he is unable to say whether Moss heard him or not. He thinks he did, and the reason why Moss did not step off the ties was that, like a good many other railroad employes who are fond of such feats he kept right on, in order to show the engineer and other lookers-on how close he could allow a train to pass him without being hurt. Whatever the fact may be, the truth is that he did not attempt to escape danger, and was knocked down by the engine. The tank car ran over him just at the waist, killing him instantly. Moss was twenty five years of age, married, and lived at No. 2220 Gamble avenue. He had no children. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-morrow morning.

A Bridge-Builder.

John Trenbath, the bridge-builder of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the Indian Territory, arrived at the Laclede Hotel this morning from Vanita. Mr. Trenbath passed the scene of the recent attempted robbery in the next train that followed. He says he did not take any great pains to learn the details, for the reason that all who are suspected of knowing anything about such matters are invariably arrested as witnesses and taken away down to Fort Smith, Ark., where all trials are held in the United States Court. From what he heard the people saying he thinks the impression in that section is that the affair was bungled by the conductor, who failed to act in accordance with the programme laid down. Instead of getting on at the rear of the train and making his way gradually forward, he took the front platform and, going up to the bandit demanded his fare at once. The people also say that the conductor ordered the outlaw to hold up his hands, and that this was what brought on a premature fight and spoiled the whole job.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

What the Secretary Says About the Work Done by the Committee.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter this morning met Mr. Albert Arnstein, the secretary of the Russian Relief Committee, and the complaints made by the refugees were spoken of, when Mr. Arnstein stated that there is no foundation whatever for them.

"Well, how is it that there so many without work?"

"There are not many without work. We have obtained situations for nearly all who have come, and there are now not over ten for whose welfare we are solicitous. I will state that in the last six months we have received and provided for 509 emigrants. In that number there are almost certain to be some malcontents. This relief committee is organized not to support these people during the remainder of their natural lives, but merely to give them a start, and in six months these people should have been able to sustain themselves; but these growlers are men who have been supplied with all the necessaries of life when they first came and for whom work was obtained. They do not want to work and expect that we have to keep them."

"How about the salary question?"

"Oh, that is almost useless to deny. The committee know that I have never received a penny for any work that I have done, nor has any other committeeman. It has been altogether a mission of charity with us, and not one cent can be expended without the concurrence of the whole committee in open meeting, and instead of receiving any compensation the committee have individually been the most liberal subscribers. We had a fund of $5,000, to which was added $4,000 received from the Mullanphy Board. This has all been expended. We have supplied homes and paid rent and in some cases have had to purchase some household utensils, but we now consider our labors over. We believe in the American motto, 'Every man for himself,' and after placing the means of subsistence in the hands of these men we expect them to take care of themselves. If they refuse to work our connection with them ceases. Other emigrants come here and shift for themselves in many, and they have to get along. These refugees are no better, and after they have been cared for six months, we propose to drop them. Our labors will cease with the current month, and we will make a comprehensive statement. It is certainly disheartening to think that our motives are misjudged, when we have labored in pure charity, and instead of being mercenary in the matter, have advanced our own money, as we now are spending our private money for the benefit of others. The personnel of the committee will prove that none would accept compensation in a matter of this kind."

A LOTHARIO HUSBAND.

He Leaves a Wife at a Depot and Disappears With a Damsel.

Letters have been received here inquiring about one Charles A. Wilson, who formerly traveled for a St. Louis paper house. Wilson, it appears, has a wife, and between them the bond of sympathy is not very strong. Mrs. Wilson was formerly one of a troupe of concert singers, at which time she answered to the name of Stella Reed. Although it was only in May last that the dashing Charles swore to love and protect her, he is now charged with stealing a new love and abandoning and neglecting to support the fair singer. The latter had already given up the stage and was traveling with her husband when they came to Cincinnati last Tuesday. At that time and place, while at the railroad depot they met two women who were introduced to Mrs. Wilson, by her husband. While she talked with one he walked away, disappeared with the other, who also disappeared soon afterwards, leaving her alone and penniless. Their home has been in Lymer, Jasper County, Mo.; but Mrs. Wilson has returned to the home of her parents in Brownsville, Ind., and begun a search by letter for her truant husband.

PRIVATE dining-rooms for ladies and gentlemen at Ecker's elegant Cafe, Restaurant and Oyster Parlors, 18 South Fifth street.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Building Committee of the Public Schools meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

CHEVALIER Division No. 7, Pythian Knights, will drill to night at the Central Turner Hall.

OFFICER WILSH arrested a colored boy, John Johnson, this morning with a silver urn, marked "Dickson."

THE stockholders of the Koch & Schilling Brewing Company will elect a new board of directors next Wednesday.

THERE were no only marriage licenses granted this morning: Marius Diard and Catherine Starr; Peter J. McDonald and Isabella Blake.

A DELEGATION of colored Masons of this city returned to-day from Cairo, Ill., where they have been in attendance at the grand conclave. They came by way of the Cairo Short Line.

THE Freeburg Singers will dedicate their new hall at Freeburg, Ill., on Sunday. An extra train will run both from here and there on that day. Several of the local singing choirs will attend.

A NUMBER of unlicensed merchants were in the First District Police Court this morning for doing business contrary to the city ordinances. A few were bolle proosed and the balance continued.

THERE were twenty-three cases on the docket of the Second District Police Court today, but no interest was attached to any of them, all being common drunks and disturbers of the peace.

IT is expected that the Jefferson Avenue Street Railroad Company will start by Fairweek. The Brownell & Wight Car Company, of North St. Louis, have completed the rolling stock for the road.

MR. JAMES A. BOCK and Miss MARY A. Locatelli were quietly married at No. 1517 Collins street, last evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Chestnut, of Advent Episcopal Church.

A SPANISH lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be organized Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. It will be the first Spanish lodge in the western country.

MARY WILLIAMS, an old shop-lifter, is locked up in the Third District, charged with stealing a ham from Gus Biston's grocery, Eighth and Franklin avenue. Mary will be tried in the Second District Police Court to-morrow.

JUSTICE MCCANN this morning was occupied in the case of W. S. Clement vs. George and Margaret McCarty. The suit was brought to recover a bill of livery which defendants refused to pay. Judgment was rendered against defendents for $78.

MR. A. TUCHLER explains that the reason the Russian refugees were not admitted to the synagogues yesterday was because there was not sufficient room to accommodate them, as the regular members all have to attend on that day. The talk about a charge was nonsense.

ONLY a few cases of minor importance were disposed of this morning in the Court of Criminal Correction. The case of Mrs. Laura Andrews, a respectable married woman, charged with stealing a small dog from Thos. Collins some time ago, is set for trial this afternoon. Collins claims that the dog was worth $100.

FRED. ROONEY, a bootblack of twelve years, hailing from Chicago, visited Mrs. Christina Reinfried's store at 705 N. Sixth street, last evening, and stole two pairs of pants. This morning he again visited the place, but was arrested and sent before the Mayor. The lad has neither relatives or friends in the city and was committed to the House of Refuge.

THE baggage drivers at the Union Depot are complaining about the intolerable dust which sweeps down from the Seventeenth street bridge and entrance to the depot on the heads of the unhappy Jehus and passengers. The landing and steps are only treated to a dry sweeping every day, to which the drivers object. They petition the depot company to use a little water on the bridge sidewalks and depot building.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

THE CISTERN OF CORPSES.

Clues Obtained by the Police as to Wholesale Infanticide.

The police are investigating the finding of the body of one infant and a portion of another in the cistern in the rear of Nos. 514 and 516 South Nineteenth street day before yesterday, by Officer Griffin, of the Central District, the particulars of which were published in the POST-DISPATCH yesterday. The Chief of Police has detailed a detective to look up all facts in the case. So far ne has been quite successful in obtaining clues—in fact, has not only found the parentage of the child taken from the cistern and upon which the inquest was held, but also has unearthed another scandalous affair in the same part of the city. It appears that a month or six weeks ago a young girl between fifteen and sixteen years old, having been indiscreet in her selection of society, became in an unfortunate state of health. Soon afterwards she was sent to the House of Good Shepherds, while the child was intrusted to the care of the sisters in St. Ann's Asylum. Shortly after this occurrence the young girl, the mother of the infant upon whom the inquest was held the day before yesterday, and living in close proximity to the girl sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, met with a like misfortune. Her friends became alarmed when they learned what disposition had been made of the body, and about fifteen days ago sent her away from the city. This was done in order to protect her from any investigation in case the child was found. The detective, with singular good luck, has a very tangible clue to work on in this connection. It is very probable that the man is a well known freight conductor on the railroad, who is married and the father of three legitimate children. Just as soon as positive evidence can be obtained against him he will be arrested. It is very probable that the girl will be found in a day or two. The cistern will be thoroughly cleaned to see whether there is any thing more to it. The people living in the premises upon which the cistern is situated are respectable and had no knowledge of the affair until informed yesterday by a POST-DISPATCH reporter. That the two affairs occurred in the immediate vicinity is now definitely known to the police.

TRIALS FOR OCTOBER.

Rush of New Cases in the Circuit Court—Their Contents.

This is a busy day in the office of the Circuit Clerk, Chief Deputy Lewis and the entire staff of clerks being engaged in the receipt of new cases returnable to the October term, the record of which closes to-morrow. All the deputies of Sheriff Mason were pressed into the service of writs. The following is a complete list of filings up to one o'clock, with a brief description of each suit:

Haeussler vs. Missouri Iron Company; suit for damages on account of iron ore taken from leased land, $10,500.

Kipp vs. Ihm; suit on a note for $950.

Coburn vs. Assigned Estate of Horace Stone, appeal from Probate Court; to allow and

Gardes et al. vs. Austin et al.; suit on cotton margins, $803 36.

Same vs. Cumming; suit on cotton margins, $1813 24.

Coleman vs. Coleman; suit for divorce, alleging desertion and drunkenness.

Wade vs. Wade; suit for divorce, alleging adultery and stabbing assault.

Lee et al. vs. Bolling et al.; suit in partition.

Huse, Loomis & Co. vs. Leussler et al.; suit on notes.

Same vs. Muckermann; suit on note for $165.

John Dees vs. Margaret Dees; suit for divorce, alleging abandonment and adultery.

State to use vs. Watson; suit for damages on Sheriff's bond, $1,072 50.

Walter vs. Hudson; suit in ejectment.

Richter vs. McCabe; suit in ejectment.

Zilm vs. Zilm; suit for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained by the fall of an orchestral platform.

Hatch vs. Hatch; petition for divorce on the ground of abandonment.

Ellis Green vs. Alonzo Green; petition for divorce, alleging that her husband is in the Penitentiary for shocking treatment of a child.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

STRANGERS should not fail to visit Ecker's elegant restaurant and oyster parlors at 18 South Fifth street. The handsomest restaurant in the West. Private dining parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

Runaways.

Last evening at 7 o'clock John McGaw, who was accompanied by another man named Leonard Quinn, was driving a horse at a rapid rate on Broadway when the buggy collided with a street car. The occupants were thrown out and the buggy upset. McGaw received some severe bruises about the head, and was for a time unconscious. Damage to the buggy was $10. McGaw was taken to his home, on Eighth and Rutger streets.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse owned by Porter Leonard, who keeps a livery stable on Locust street between Channing and Ware avenues, ran away from Twenty-first and Pine streets. The buggy was damaged to the extent of $30. There was no occupant of the buggy.

Crumbs of the Courts.

A document purporting to be the last will of John J. Pritchard was rejected in the Probate Court to-day. No proof was offered of the sanity of testator. The document provided that the widow should receive the household effects and dierman A. Haeussler was named as trustee and executor. The estate was to be managed for the benefit of the children.

The will of Rosa Reder, relict of the late Frederick Reder, bearing date April 14, 1879, was admitted to probate to-day. The property is left to the daughter, Rosa, and John T. Walter is appointed administrator.

The Public Administrator under order of the Probate Court has taken charge of the estate of Margaret O'Loughlin.

CITY PERSONALS.

Dick Roche, of the Turf Exchange, returns from the East to-night.

Mr. John Schulte, land agent at Cincinnati of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, is in the city to-day.

Mr. Wm. S. Livingood, of Philadelphia, brother-in-law of Dr. Jameson, is in the city on a visit for the first time.

John W. Mass, General Passenger Agent of the L. & N. Railroad, returned this morning from a trip in the Northwest.

At the late meeting of the Rolla School of Mines, held at Denver, Dr. A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, of this city, was elected secretary and treasurer of the association.

The Creditors' Fight.

Judge Adams to-day in chambers declined to grant an order enjoining the payment of $5,050 in the Sheriff's hands to satisfy the Rubelmann Hardware Company's confessed judgment in the matter of the St. Louis Furniture Company. The fighting creditors were thus defeated in that regard, and the Sheriff paid the money over this afternoon. Before Notary Oldfield the depositions in the Greve will progressed this afternoon. Both Col. Crawford and Mr. E. J. White state that the report concerning a little personal difficulty between them was very much exaggerated.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

A circular dated Albuquerque, N. M., on September 11, which has just been received in St. Louis, announces that the Third Division of the Ashland and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Williams, Arizona, and is now open for freight and passenger traffic. Only sixty-five miles of rail remain to be laid until the road reaches Prescott. Mr. C. R. Williams, G. F. and T. A. of the Atlantic and Pacific, states that connecting lines will be given complete representation in the coupon office of his road.

Without Medical Attendance.

The Coroner to-day held an inquest on the body of Conrad Frey, who died last night at No. 2009 Clara street, without medical attendance. The only witness examined was Jacob Frey, the son of the deceased, who said that his father had been sick with chills and fever for the past fourteen days. No doctor had attended as they were too poor to employ one. The Coroner rendered a verdict of death caused by congestive chills.

Nunes, Jalkut & Robinson

Tremendous Bargains in new and stylish Fall Goods, just received from the large auction sale by Lippincott, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Elegant French Black Plumes, $1 50.

Beautiful assortmeut of Cocque Plumes, 75c up.

Birds 50c; sold by wholesale houses for 75c.

Fine Birds with long Cocque Plumage, only 50c.

Fancy Wings from 5c up.

Do not fail to see our Real Ostrich Tips in Bronze, Myrtle Green, Brown and Garnet, 15c a bunch, 3 in a bunch.

Great bargains in Ribbons, Plushes and Silk Velvets in Black and Colors.

Nunes, Jalkut & Robinson

Leading Millinery House of St. Louis,

825-827 N. SIXTH STREET.

A $200,000 BLAZE.

The Missouri Car and Foundry Works Destroyed.

A Disastrous and Extensive Fire in South St. Louis.

Shortly after noon to-day P. A. Ruff, a clerk in the employ of the Missouri Car and Foundry Works, discovered a small fire in the roof of the engine-room of the works. An effort was made to quench the blaze with a few buckets of water, but finding his efforts futile a still alarm was turned on from the office of the works, at the foot of Anna street. Four engines answered the first alarm, and when they arrived the engine room and surrounding buildings were enveloped in flames. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the engines to work, the water supply being wretched and the plugs nearly a quarter of a mile apart. At half-past twelve the first stream was turned on, and a few minutes later streams were playing on the burning building, but the flames had extended from the engine-room to the works proper, and a large area of lumber piled about the grounds. A second alarm was turned on and two more engines brought to the scene. The fire had assumed the proportions of a conflagration and was beyond control. The whole works, covering an area of a quarter of a mile square were beyond saving at 2 p. m., with the exception of the two finishing departments and a portion of the blacksmith shop. The buildings were only one-story high, composed of brick and frame. The engine-room was situated in the northern part of the works, and a breeze from the north carried the flames through the whole building after originating. The stock, building and lumber were insured in Blossom's.

The works were situated in the southern part of the city and extended from the Iron Mountain tracks, Columbus street, and from Anna to Dorcas streets.

The loss on the building is estimated by Mr. McMillan, the president of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, to be fully $200,000. The insurance, distributed through all the companies in the Blossom Agencies is $2,500 and $5,000 policies, amounts to to $21.800, of which $70,000 is on lumber and $148,000 on the building and the machinery. The work of rebuilding will be begun as soon as the fire is put out. The foundry was entirely uninjured. The stock of the company is almost entirely owned in St. Louis.

INTO THE RIVER.

Ten Cars of the Missouri Pacific Precipitated from the Levee.

A report was made by an officer to the Central Police District Station that quite an accident had occurred on the levee, between Chouteau avenue and Convent street, about 8 o'clock Wednesday night. A reporter visited the spot to-day and learned the following particulars of the affair: The Missouri Pacific Railroad has several tracks running along the levee for its convenience, and between the streets named there is a side-track running down to Wiggins Ferry, which transports the cars over the river. Recently the switchmen of the road have been changed, and the new men are comparatively green hands. In the evening as the men were working transferring the cars from one side to another, they had occasion to turn the switch leading down to the ferry-boat. They thought that the sidetrack connected with the main one again instead of leading to the river. A train of seventeen cars were pushed onto this sidetrack, and as a consequence were all precipitated into the river. None of the men were injured in any way, but the Company has suffered a loss of nearly $6,000. Ten of the cars are in the water and only a portion of the tops can be seen. The remaining seven are piled one upon the top of the other in a mass of debris. Four of the cars were loaded, two with lumber and the others with bran. A force of the company's employes are to-day engaged in clearing away the wreck and getting out the cars.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

MERRY MOBERLY.

The Great Panjandrum and the Fair—A Fine Spectacular Show.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

MOBERLY, MO., September 14

AMONG THE COREANS.

A Land Closed for Centuries Against Foreigners.

An Occasion of Ceremony With the Chief Magistrate of Chosan.

Private Letter Communicated to New York Sun.

ABOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONOCACY, OFF COREA, July 20.—I write this in a vessel anchored on the coast of a country which for 4,000 years has taken all foreigners for deadly enemies, to be excluded as a threatening plague. Look in your atlas, and you will find Corea outlined as a large peninsula projecting from the northeast coast of Asia, between the Yellow Sea and Japan Sea; but you will see only the shape of the country, with an interior unmarked by any information as to the teeming population. We may now expect, however, that the treaty made by the King of Corea with the United States, through Commodore Shufeldt, will open the long-closed gates of Corean cities, hitherto only slightly ajar for the Japanese only. [This was written just before the assassination of the King and Queen of Corea, together with some Japanese officials, by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party.]

We left Nagasaki on June 22, and since then have poked just a little into the practically impenetrable land. The first port which we made was Seszaref, on the eastern coast. We found a fine, large bay, surrounded on all sides by high islands and the mainland, and away up in a corner the fifteen-yard mouth of a river. There were rather tall, well-formed natives, rather darker than American mulattoes and much dirtier, living thereabouts. They wore homespun costumes of a fabric like the commonest sack cloth, consisting of baggy trousers and short jackets, all tied together, the idea of buttons never having occurred to the wearers. Their hair was either bunched in a topknot or hung in a tail behind. A few had hats hanging in a tail behind. A few had hats of horse-hair, with crowns up small and high, and wore them over close skull-caps made of the same material. The caps seemed to be distinctive of prosperity, and their possessors had long gowns, cut like civilized night-shirts, except that they were slit up as high as the arms in the front, back and sides. These had the appearance of a swallow-tail coat multiplied by four. Even the men wearing these extra garments were the worst of beggars, taking everything they could get, and having nothing to give in return.

Apartly from our steamer went ashore, and were met at once by a growling crowd of natives. They allowed us to land, but would not let us enter their houses nor go often feet from our boat. They made gestures to inform us that we were not wanted, and that they would hurt us if we did not quit. They kept their hands carefully out of sight, and as well as young, and we saw only a few children. We had brought tobacco, cigars, combs, knives, scissors and soap from the ship, with a view to trading, but they had nothing to offer in exchange. They scrambled furiously for these things, however, and thrust their hands into our pockets. They even plucked lighted cigars from our mouths. I tried to get for my stock in trade a horse's hair hat and an umbrella of silk paper with bamboo ribs. A native with a hat always carries such an umbrella to religiously protect it from the rain. No man had two hats or umbrellas, however, and, as no one would part with his only one, I could not secure any. We made several different landings in our desire to go into a house or a little way into the interior, but at each point were opposed by natives. It is said that a large town lies fifteen miles inland. The meagerness of outside knowledge is shown by the fact that no recent coast surveys made by the Russians in 1854 and the French in 1855 certainly wrong.

Our departure from Sazaref was for Chosan, on the southeast coast. The land which we saw along the coast looked green and pleasant, though treeless. What was inland? The fact that we could not explore it made it mysterious. Each bay, no matter how small, had its village, beckoning a crowded population. It looked as though the inhabitants of these places were fishermen, and yet the run of the fish is not plenty except in the winter, when the people from the interior flock to the coast to lay in a supply of food. They fish with small, cold-shaped seines of grass. Chosan is the name of the district as well as the city, and there are several towns skirting the harbor, in one corner of which we found a Japanese military station, with a gunboat near by. Some of us went to the walls of Chosan, but could not get inside, the best we could do was to pass through the adjoining village, which was more than the residents usually permit to foreigners. The mud and bamboo houses were thatched with straw. An oven protruded from each, and a hole in the wall let out the smoke. A glimpse of an interior showed us a mud floor covered with straw matting. The filthy streets were only ten feet wide.

Although we could not go into Chosan, the Chief Magistrate of Chosan could come to us. He was accompanied aboard the Monocacy by a number of men who probably were officials, though they didn't look it. He was a burly fellow of the roughshirt pattern, but made of different colors, and the material was muslin. He had a girdle, too, and the four tails flew around below it like steam sections of rainbow astray. He wore also with a cap underneath, and on top of the hat was a stirk of carved ivory. He said that lately, since the signing of the Shufeldt treaty, he had received instructions from "the head of the nation," as he expressed it to visit any United States vessel that might enter the harbor, and to extend all the hospitalities in his power. That was why he brought fifty chickens, a pig, a bottle of wine and some fruit, all of which he presented to us. We showed him the working of our guns and small arms, drilled the guard, and when he departed fired a salute of nine guns. The Chief Magistrate's errand was to invite us to visit him on the morrow, which was July 1. Six officers of the Monocacy went to the Japanese Consul's office, and there joined the commander of a Japanese man-of war. A messenger from the Chief Magistrate soon came with orders to conduct us through the district to Toral, the Capital. Goily caparisoned ponies were provided for us to ride. One of these beasts was trickster, with a keen sense of the fun of throwing off his rider. He was a biter, a kicker, a walker on his hind legs, a very devil. The Coreans laughed at his antics, and the man on his back came off with a bounce. After this, as a preliminary, we started off in single file, according to native usage. My pony was not the smallest, and yet my feet were down pretty near his own. For three miles the route lay near the water, through two villages, and then turned inland. The streets of the villages were crowded with gazing people as we passed through but not a woman was among them. Two soldiers preceded us by 100 yards, shouting in a loud, harsh voice at brief intervals, an order for all women to get out of sight. They not only obeyed, but we saw that all the windows in the houses were hastily closed. Those who were in the fields fell on the ground and covered their faces, so that we saw only their heels and clothes. The guards feared that we might be molested. They compelled the people to clear a wide passage for us, and prevented them from closing in behind us. The soldiers carried no weapons, however, and were simply distinguished by felt hats with feathers on the crown. Their garments were like those of civilians. After leaving the sea we traveled through cultivated valleys amid wheat, rice, lettuce and other growths. Lean oxen were drawing wooden plows. The farmers stopped work to gaze at us. At the end of ten or twelve miles we came to a long stone bridge, with an immense multitude gathered near. We heard horns blown as a signal for all women to hide. Martial music of a discordant kind was played as we crossed the bridge and entered the city through a gate in the wall.

Thus we entered Toral, the capital of Chosan. We were at once halted, and carefully arranged in line, according to rank. Then we rode through several streets and under two stone arches to the Chief Magistrate's palace. We dismounted, brushed the dust off our uniforms, and were ushered into what had been a Buddhist temple, but was then occupied by the chief civic official. It was opened on all sides, and the Chief Magistrate stood within, with a gr up of lesser dignitaries. We shook hands with the latter and bowed low to the former. Two or three hundred soldiers were formed in lines as though to prevent us from going far aside. We were shown to large arm-chairs with red arms and blankets thrown over the backs. The chief magistrate sat in one well removed from us, while his attendants stood by him. Three interpreters sat midway between the two groups. Our captain would speak to the one of these who understood English; he would translate it to a second, and the latter would repeat it to the magistrate in Corean. The conversation was slow, but that didn't matter, as there wasn't much to say. Some Corean wine was passed around. It was vile stuff. Then male servants entered, looking like women through their hair being braided behind. Each bore a table and placed it in front of a visitor. On every table were twelve dishes of food. One contained the livers, gizzards and hearts of fowls; two chickens mixed with rice and some kind of dressing; another, pork and vermicelli, another, sliced cold roasted pig; another, raw chestnuts covered with something like molasses; another, some sweet stuff in bright colors. There was a soup with rose-leaves floating on it; also, various kinds of sweetmeats. Besides this, we each had a cup of tea and a bottle of wine. The Magistrate poured out a cup of the wine and sent it to our captain, who formally drank the host's health. The cup was immediately dropped in to a bowl of water and returned to the Magistrate, who took it out, filled it and drank with accompanying grunts. This ceremony was repeated all down the line, which must have filled him pretty full, for he emptied the cup every time. The rest of the Coreans then attacked their bottles. Five musicians took a position on the porch. Their instruments were the tam-tam, which is a single-headed drum, suspended by a string, a drum with two heads and basket work cylinder, two reed instruments of bamboo, and a bamboo flute. The noise was dreadful, but happily brief. Upon a signal the servants removed the dishes and brought us tobacco to smoke. Next they served a curry of rice, pork and chicken. Finally, they put on each table a dish of raw chopped meat, a bowl of gravy, a spoon, a frying pan, and a small furnace of burning charcoal. A servant put a spoonful of the meat and gravy into each pan, with some vegetables, including garlic, and indicated when it was cooked enough to eat. The mixture was palatable. A smoke, a talk, and a shaking of hands closed the interview.

The Cost of the Farce.

Washington Letter to the New York Sun.

The published figures representing the cost of the Star Route trial to a certain extent are misleading. To Mr. Bliss $19,251 60 has been paid. Mr. Bliss has worked not seven fifteen and eighteen months. Probably $50,000 would not be above his pay for that period, not including expenses. Nor even is this excessive, for that gentleman has given his whole time to the Government. Considering that to a great extent he has abandoned his practice at home, $3,000 a month or $100 a day—which is the understood rate of his pay—would not make him woole. That Mr. Bliss has labored faithfully and continuously there is no question. That he should receive as much as would be his ordinary income in his regular business ought to be conceded.

The payment to Mr. Merrick of $5,000 was probably the retaining fee. To the safe make it $25,000 to him, and at least $10 000 to Mr. Ker. To which add about $12,000 actually paid to Cook and Gibson, and you have the sum total to lawyers of about $100,000. To these fees should be added to cost of a regiment of detectives. Then the cost of bringing witnesses long distances and their per diem and expenses—to all probably not less than $75 000. I has been estimated to be much as $200,000. To this almost endless expenses in smaller items should be added. The guess that the Star Route case has thus far cost the Government $300,000 is, therefore not above the fact. The unknown quantity besides the above items may of itself represent $100,000

If it has cost the Government $300,000, what has it cost the defendants? Oh that side there are twice as many lawyers as the Government employs. Some of them have worked as Bliss has worked, and for a similar period have done little less than look after the case. Some of the defendants have been able to stand heavy draft; others at the start were not able to put up a respectable retainer. So that the immense expense has been borne by a small number of persons, unless, indeed, the Star Route ers of the country have made common cause. The draft on Brady and Dorsey has been the heaviet.

Considering that the end is not yet, Star Routing, even in the light of its alleged heavy sums, cannot be said to have proved a good business.

A Russian Jesse James.

From the New York Tribune.

Southern Russia now rejoices in the capture and incarceration of Ione Mamai, who is a Russian edition of the late Mr. James, of Missouri. For a score of years he has been a terror of that portion of the empire. Last October he was arrested and locked up in prison at Nicolaeff. Although famous as a prison breaker, the authorities appear to have placed no special watch over him, and in consequence he nearly escaped by digging a subterranean passage 100 feet long from his cell to the outer wall. Prison excavations are so common in Russia that the only merit about Mamai's was the length of it, but it was an uncommon feature in his case that he should have been discovered at last through the treachery of a fellow prisoner, since honor prevails among thieves in Russia as elsewhere, and the traitor himself would have had a chance to escape with the rest as soon as the passage was finished. Rebuffed in this attempt, Mamai waited awhile, and then one afternoon when a policeman came to his cell he threw him down, gagged him and donned his uniform. The following day, having exchanged the uniform for a peasant's dress, he went into the market and, choosing the best cart standing without its driver, drove away to Kherson. Here he was recognized outside a public house by a police officer, who touched him on the shoulder and said, "What, Mamai! you here?" "Certainly," replied the fugitive, and knocked him flat on his back; and before the officer could recover his senses Mamai was out of sight. At present he is again in his old cell in the Nicolaeff gaol awaiting trial, but he says he will not be there long, and the Golos significantly remarks that "the Nicolaeff people believe him."

The Duke and Actres.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The sudden and tragic ending of the life of Mademoiselle Feygaine in the apartments of the Due de Morny at Paris is of significance mainly as marking a tendency in the habits of the young actresses of the Comedie Francaise in these late days. The pretty goddesses of the Francaise were always fond of Dukes and Princes and the gentlemen have not been at all backward in lavishing their affections and purses and chaiacters upon the mademoiselles of the Comedie Francaise. It has been a very pretty adultration society. The Rachels, the Bernancdts and the Croizettes all went this way. But these actresses minded their art, were women of brain and of genius, worked hard and caught men's hearts by the brilliance of their dramatic powers. It is not, then, in her liking for the Duc de Morny's apartments that Mademoiselle Feyghine was peculiar, but in the grade and quality of her powers of fascination. The feminine stars of the Comedie Francaise to-day are not women of genius, that win men by the sunglearns of art and mental superiority. Mademoiselle Feyghine had neither the genius nor the industry to captivate princes by her dramatic art, and having caught the Duc de Morny by a lower influence he naturally grew weary of her, and she, having lost her heart and head together, has just ended her poor life with a pistol. No doubt art is better than passion, but the marvel is that the ruined actress did not end De Morny's life as well as her own.

Meyerbeer's Stinginess.

From Temple Bar.

Meyerbeer was a genius in the highest sense of that term, but it is undeniable that he was mortal, and had his very weak points at the same time.

Two of these were his unworthy anxiety as to what the critics would say, which made him crouch before the smallest scribbler who corresponded with some villiage paper that had perhaps three readers and one subscriber; and he was parsimonious in any matter where his immediate success was not concerned. But this parsimony was only to himself. He could be and was generous to others. He refused himself every enjoyment, even considerations for his health did not outweigh his economical principles, whereas for a success he lavishly threw away any amount of money. I will give some facts in support of this. Meyerbeer was once in a Berlin Kaffee house where he was smelling the delicacies which help the consumption of wine. Having had a little Brodchen (a small anchovy sandwich) and still feeling a little appetite, he approached the barmaid—I guarantee the fact because I heard it—and "asked, "Could he have a quarter Brodchen?" (Ein Viertel Brodchen.) The barmaid said they did not sell quarters, he went off disappointed, walked up and down for full two or three minutes, and having then taken a violent resolution, he again addressed the barmaid, inquiring could he have half a one? Again she refused, mentioning that the rule of the house was never to sell less than a whole sandwich. Meyerbeer reflected, walked up and down several times, and then went away without taking another one, whole or part. Here in London, when he was suffering from a climate and from the water which he drank, I advised him to drink good claret, such as he used to have in Paris, and his answer was: "Ey penzey-vous? do you know what claret costs in this country? I could not get a bottle under three or four shillings!" And he did not have it! On the other hand, the expenses which he willin lv incurred for his operas are well-known. Even at the height of his fame, when, after having produced the number of important grand operas before mentioned, he took it into his head to write for the Opera Comique "L'Etoile du Nord," "Dinorah," and so on, he contracted to pay the maximum of the receipts to the manager for sixty nights, that is to say, he guaranteed 6 000 francs a night (then the maximum), whether the house took or brought as much or not. One opera brought that sum only thirteen nights, and for forty-seven nights he had to fill up the gap in the treasurer's book. Then he increased the success by all possible financial means; such as a mise en scene of the most extraordinary kind, press notices and bouquets.

His anxiety to secure good criticisms cost him a great sum, and one of his publishers told me that of the millions of francs that Meyerbeer's operas brought, he himself never made as much as 150,000 francs (£6,000). I can only understand this strange result by the fact of his liking to have the whole profits for all sorts of extraordinary contrivances, for great outlay to secure the greatest singers, and to pay those journals which he could buy.

A Mystery of Castle Garden.

From a New York Special.

Among the passengers landed at Castle Garden Monday from the steamer Chateau Leoville, which arrived from Bordeaux, were a number of gypsies from Bosnia, near the Hungarian boundary. The party consisted of three men, each of whom is married and has three children. Each man had also a bear. The only distinguishing feature of the gypsies was their dirt, and of this they possessed a superabundance. As there have been many arrivals of gypsies at Castle Garden recently, these did not attract much attention. But it was noticed that one of the children, about two years old, had a fair face and light hair, and was altogether unlike the other children. Some of the steerage passengers by the same steamer take exception themselves in the matter, and are of the opinion that the child must have been stolen. One of the gypsy women, however, stoutly maintains that she is its mother.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

James N. Burnes, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is seriously ill at St. Joseph, Mo., with pneumonia.

Albert Smith, a cigar maker, of Shelbyville, Ill., is missing from Paris, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

James D. Wood, the City Marshal of Keokuk, Ia., who recently shot Samuel Pontoon, has been arrested and will be held for murder.

Miss Addie Smetzer, a beautiful girl of 18 years of age, was fatally poisoned at Alma, Mo., by taking strychnine in mistake for salts on Thursday.

At the Topeka, Kas., Fair, on Thursday, there was a large crowd. Ex-Senator Blaine was present and made a brief address before ex-prisoners of war.

At Mexico, Mo., the residence of C. H. Eubank, on Monroe street, was burglarized and $6 in money stolen. The thieves napplly overlooked other property.

Four boys, who were running away from home in Chicago, by stealing a ride on a freight train, were killed near Plymouth, Ind., on Thursday by the wrecking of the train.

A terrific hurricane occurred at Winstead, Conn., on Thursday evening. Ten houses and several barns were blown down. Twenty persons were injured, but no one was killed.

Abram McGlasson, a farmer near Williamstown, Ky., fell dead on Thursday after drinking some whisky he had found in a bottle on his farm. The liquor had been poisoned.

The Agricultural Exposition, held on Thursday at Jefferson City, Mo., was the largest known for years. Fully 25,000 people, mostly visitors to the city, attended the Fair Grounds.

Deputy United States Marshal Studemeyer was shot and killed at Fort Davis, Texas, on Thursday, by a ranger on whom he went to serve a writ. Further trouble with the same ranger is anticipated.

Burglars are working Benton, Ill. The store of Judge J. B. Turner, of Ewing, was robbed of $400 on Thursday night, and a fine team of horses with a top buggy disappeared from the stable of Dr. C. O. Kelley.

The sixty-sixth annual session of the Missouri M. E. Conference commenced at Pittsburg on Thursday morning, Bishop Granberry, of Richmond, Va., in the chair. Officers were elected and a programme formulated.

The rumor that some 400 Cheyenne Indians had left their reservation in the Indian Territory and were moving north stealing stock and murdering settlers, is contradicted. No danger from Indians exists in Southwestern Nebraska.

A collision occurred between a west and east bound freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Plymouth, Ind., on Thursday, by which an unknown man was killed and several others fatally injured.

There was a perceptible increase in the spread of the yellow fever at Matamoras on Thursday. At Pensacola there were eleven cases and two deaths. To check the spread of the disease the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has stopped all trains between Pensacola and Pensacola Junction in connection with its main line.

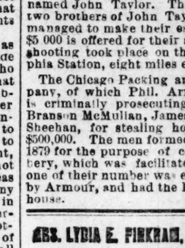
The Republicans of Howell county, Mo., met in mass meeting at West Plains on Thursday and elected Dr. C. H. E. Shutter and J. L. Van Wonner delegates to the Republican State Convention at Jefferson City on September 20. It was decided to put out a straight Republican ticket, and to hold a primary for that purpose on October 14.

While Wm. Spencer, a young druggist of Leavenworth, Kas., was out driving with Miss Sue Allen, daughter of State Senator Allen, of the Evening Press, the horse became frightened and threw them out into a ravine below the road. Miss Allen died from her injuries shortly after and Mr. Spencer is probably fatally hurt. They were engaged to be married.

The Sheriff and a deputy of Chattanooga county were shot and killed on Thursday while en route to Knoxville with a murderer named John Taylor. The murderers were two brothers of John Taylor, and the three made their escape. A reward of $5 000 is offered for their apprehension. The shooting took place on the cars at Philadelphia Station, eight miles east of Sweetwater.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Company, of which Phil. Armour is the head, is criminally prosecuting three men, named Branson McMullan, James Sheehan and Jere Sheehan, for stealing hogs to the value of $500,000. The men formed a partnership in 1879 for the purpose of committing the robbery, which was facilitated by the fact that one of their number was employed as janitor by Armour, and had the keys of the packing-house.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



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It will cure entirely the worst forms of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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PERFECTLY PURE, and is the Strongest, Cheapest, and Most Healthful Bread Preparation made.

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CURES SYPHILIS IN ANY STAGE; CATARRH; ECZEMA; OLD SORES; PIMPLES; OR ANY SKIN DISEASES.

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Cures when HOT SPRINGS Fail.

MALVERN, ARK., May 2, 1881.

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LEGAL.

Special Commissioner's Sale.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, made at the June term, A. D. 1882, in the matter of Sallie A. Gordon vs. Minerva E. Goll et al., I, the undersigned, special commissioner, will, in pursuance of said order, on

MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1882, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, expose at public outcry, to the highest bidder, upon terms of one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to bear 6 per cent per annum interest, and to be secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or, at the option of the purchaser, for cash, all the right, title and interest of all the parties named in said master of Sallie A. Gordon vs. Minerva M. Goll et al., being case No. 38,703 of said court, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

1. Lot 24 of block 218 of said city, having a front of fifty feet on the west line of Fourteenth street by a depth of 150 feet and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Fourteenth street one hundred (100) feet north of the intersection of the west line of Fourteenth street with the north line of Poplar street, thence westwardly parallel with Poplar street 150 feet to an alley, thence northwardly along the east line of said alley fifty feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Poplar street 150 feet to the west line of Fourteenth street, thence southwardly along the west line of Fourteenth street 50 feet to the point of beginning.

2. A certain lot of ground situated in block 205 of said city, having a front of 26 feet 8 inches on the west line of Second street by a depth of 150 feet and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the west line of Second street 53 feet 4 inches south of the point of intersection of the west line of Second street with the south line of Madison street, thence westwardly parallel with Madison street 150 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Second street 26 feet 8 inches, thence eastwardly parallel with Madison street 150 feet to Second street, thence northwardly along the west line of Second street 26 feet 8 inches to the point of beginning, and being bounded on north by land now or formerly of Jas. S. Signaigo, on east by Second street, on south by land now or formerly of Harrison & Riley, and on west by land now or formerly of Moore.

Sale will be subject to approval of the court.

JAMES M. CARPENTER, Special Commissioner.

Collins & Jamison, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 99T

Administrators' Notices.

No. 14,385 of Estate.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Arabella Young, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

Arabella Young,

deceased, and that I did so on the 28th day of August, 1882. Letters of administration on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS, Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis. Office, 615 Chestnut street, 2d floor. St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1882. 63T

No. 14,451 of Estate.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.—In re estate of Herman Hoffman, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken charge of the estate of

Herman Hoffman,

deceased, and that I did so on the 31st day of August, 1882. Letters of administration on the same.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

MARTROM D. LEWIS, Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis. Office, 615 Chestnut st., 2d floor. St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1882. 64T

ESTATE of Ulrich F. W. Bentzen, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of

Ulrich F. W. Bentzen,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 11th day of September, 1882.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1882.

BERTHA BENTZEN, Ex-trix.

22V

ESTATE of Marie Lanz, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of

Marie Lanz,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the sixth day of September, 1882.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this seventh day of September, 1882.

HENRY FRAIN, Administrator.

7V

DR. FRANCK'S GENUINE GRAINS DE SANTÉ.

The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestions, now recognized by having the words GRAINS DE SANTÉ DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a Red or any other color are spurious. Depot, PH. LEROY, Paris, E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

GRAINS OF HEALTH

DR. WOOD—Thirty years practical experience. Cures all CHRONIC DISEASES of male or female. No matter how serious or long standing in less time and for LESS MONEY than any other physician. Every case guaranteed; business confidential. Office, 214 Locust st. Call or write. Hours 8 to 8 daily. P. S.—Female pills and rubber goods best in market.

LEGAL.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas John H. Vonbrock, by his deed of trust dated the 9th day of July, 1881, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 672, page 185, did convey to the undersigned trustee a certain lot of ground in block 1029 of the original tract, being lots number one, two, three and four of city block number 392, commencing at the intersection of the western line of Fifteenth street and the southern line of Cass avenue, and running thence west along the southern line of Cass avenue ninety-eight 3-12 feet, thence south along a line parallel to Fifteenth street one hundred and thirty feet to an alley, thence east along the northern line of said alley 98 feet 3 inches to Fifteenth street, thence north along the western line of Fifteenth street one hundred and thirty feet to Cass avenue and the place of beginning; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described. And whereas one of said notes has become due and remains unpaid: Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and for the purposes of said trust, I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1882,

between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property described in said deed of trust, to-wit: Lot numbered five (5) of Napoleon B. Franklin's subdivision of a portion of U. S. survey 107, a plat of which subdivision is on file in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county, in plat book No. 3, page 238. Said lot has a front on the northern line of Pennsylvania avenue of (407 10s-12) four hundred and seven feet ten and seven inches, and runs back northwardly of that width (272 7-12) two hundred and seventy-two feet and seven inches, and is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania avenue, westwardly by lot No. four of said subdivision, northwardly by a line parallel to and 272 7-12 feet northwardly from Pennsylvania avenue, and eastwardly by lot No. six of said subdivision, and contains three (3) arpents of ground.

JOHN N. STRAAT, Trustee.

St. Louis, August 30, 1882. 56T

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas Elizabeth Neumann and Joseph Ferguson, her trustee, did convey to the undersigned trustee by their deed of trust, dated February 21, 1882, and recorded in book 652, page 149, of the St. Louis City Records, the following described real estate lying in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, more particularly described as follows: A lot of ground on the north side of West Brooklyn street, commencing at a point seventy-one and a half (71½) feet west of North Tenth street, thence west along the north line of West Brooklyn street twenty (20) feet more or less to a lot formerly be ong to Joseph H. Corbie, thence north along the east line of said last mentioned lot to an alley, thence east along said alley twenty (20) feet, and thence in a straight line to the place of beginning, together with the improvements thereon, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of two notes in said deed of trust described; and whereas default was made in the payment of said notes, and the same are now due and unpaid, now, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, trustee, will, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1882,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, proceed to sell the above described property, together with all privileges and franchises thereto belonging, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said trust and the expenses of executing the same. WILLIAM C. LANGE.

The attention of bidders is called to a certain agreement between the South St. Louis Railway Company, William C. Lange, representing the bondholders, and Theodore Plate, dated December 5, 1881 and recorded in book 673, page 172, of the St. Louis Records; five thousand dollars to be paid cash down at the Court-house door for bidding off said property and balance to be paid three days after the sale, when the deed will be delivered.

7-T WM. C. LANGE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of one of the notes specified in and secured by deed of trust to me executed on July 23, 1881, and recorded in book 657, at page 48, of the records of deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, I will, in pursuance thereof, and at the request of the holder of said notes, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1882,

at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., sell said real estate for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of said trust.

FRANK SUDA, Trustee.

34T

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of one of the notes specified in and secured by a deed of trust to me executed by John P. Cabelle, dated second day of February, A. D. 1877, and recorded in book 666 at page 190 of the records of deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, I will, in pursuance thereof and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1882,

at the eastern front of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property in said deed described, to-wit: A 10s of ground in block number 1032 of the city of Saint Louis, Mo., beginning at a point in the south line of Lucas avenue 25 feet east of the east line of Jefferson avenue, thence east along the south line of Lucas avenue 24 feet 9 inches, thence south at right angles with Lucas avenue 134 feet 8 inches to an alley 16 feet wide, thence running westwardly along the north line of said alley 24 feet 9 inches, thence north at right angles with said alley 134 feet 8 inches to the south line of Lucas avenue and place of beginning, and being the eastern 24 feet 9 inches of lot No. 24 of block No. 47 of Stoddard addition to Saint Louis; for the purposes of said trust.

S. D. F. AYER, Trustee.

3V

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas George M. Fichtenkam and Elizabeth A. Fichtenkam, his wife, on March 22, 1882, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, by deed of trust recorded in book 672, page 183, of the records of deeds in and for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, which deed of trust was executed by said George M. Fichtenkam and wife, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said notes, and the same are now due and unpaid, now, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on

SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1882,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. at the east front door of the Courthouse in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property in said deed described as follows, to-wit: Real estate situate, lying and being in block No. 1029 of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, being lot No. forty-five (45) of block sixty-four (64) of Stoddard Addition to the city of St. Louis a plat of which addition is on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the then county of St. Louis, said lots having a front of twenty-five feet on the south line of Thomas street and extending southwardly of that width one hundred and eighteen feet and three inches, more or less, to an alley fifteen feet wide, bounded north by said Thomas street, east by lot No. 46 of said block, south by said alley and west by lot No. 44 in said block, on which lot is situated a two-story brick dwelling house.

BERNHARD LOEBLEIN, Trustee.

September 1, 1882. 79T

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas by a certain deed of trust, dated June 1, 1877, Wenzel Pecanka and Barbara Pecanka, his wife, conveyed to the undersigned certain real estate in said deed described, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Rosati's street with the south line of said street, and running thence north on said west line of Rosati's street twenty-five (25) feet to a point, thence west at right angles with Rosati's street one hundred and thirteen (113) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to an alley sixteen (16) feet wide, thence south on said east line of said alley twenty-five (25) feet to the north line of Russell avenue, one hundred and thirteen (113) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the place of beginning, and being lot No. twelve (12) of block No. thirty-one (31) of Thomas Allen's subdivision, now in city limits of Carondelet and eighty (80) and being the same property which said Wenzel Pecanka acquired of Wenzel Primas and wife by deed dated May 16, 1877, recorded in book 559, page 341, of the St. Louis city, formerly county, records. And whereas said conveyance was made to secure certain notes now due, and default has been made in the payment of the principal note therein, therefore, at the request of said legal holder of said notes, I will, on

THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEM

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BY JOSEPH PULITZER.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed: POST-DISPATCH, 515 and 517 Market street.

☞ *This paper has on each day of publication twice as large a circulation in this city as any other paper published. Our books are open and advertisers are specially invited to examine them.*

COL. JAMES O'BROADHEAD has entered earnestly upon his Congressional canvass. He has purchased a pocket map of the Ninth District.

THE two little gudgeons who were caught in the Star Route net—MINER and KERDELL—are to be treated to a new trial. The verdict has been set aside.

THE very excellent map of the "seat of war" which has for several weeks attracted universal attention in front of the POST-DISPATCH office, can now be retired.

NOT only are the English successful in EGYPT, but they are out-shooting our boys at Creedmoor this week and an American crew was beaten on the Thames this morning. This will have a tendency to swell Albion's head.

ALL the vile cowards of Egypt will testify against poor ARABI now. This means from present appearances that not only the entire civic population but even his own army will be a unit in charging that he forced them into a rebellion they abhorred.

EVIDENCES of the admiration of the *Republican* for Col. BROADHEAD cropped out prominently this morning. The KNAPPS are going to force their candidate upon the Democracy of the Ninth District or split JACOBY'S place from stem to stern.

AMONG other great things the late Senator HILL, of Georgia, left a remarkable son. The young man says that he has no desire to sit in the United States Senate and has declined his father's Senatorial shoes. GOV. COLQUITT can now appropriate them himself.

GEN. WOLSELEY is something of a prophet. He said that he would clean out the Egyptians by the 15th of September, and to-day he is sitting on the verandah of the principal hotel of Cairo, smoking his cigarette and listening to the shouts of his victorious troops.

IT is reported that a coolness has sprung up between DORSEY and BRADY, growing out of the management of the recent Star Route trial. If there is any truth in the old adage about what happens to honest men when thieves fall out, the country has reason to congratulate itself.

WHEN GEN. WOLSELEY returned to England from Ashantee crowned with victory the British Parliament offered him a baronetcy and voted him a present of $250,000. He declined the title but grabbed the money. It is presumed now that he is ready to be known as Baron of Goshen.

THE gale of hot wind that went up through Kansas the other day from Chihuahua and the Llano Estacado is proving a "weather-breeder," and no doubt has a remote connection with the violence of the hurricanes that inaugurated the storms of the autumnal equinox in New England yesterday.

WE must co rect the able editor of the Jefferson City *Journal*. The Secretary of the National Republican State Committee is S. W. DORSEY, of Star Route fame, and not D. R. HENDERSON, as quoted on the 14th inst. Mr. HENDERSON has the honor to be Secretary to JAY HUBBELL'S piratical Congressional Committee. It is wrong to rob Mr. DORSEY of his honors.

OUR military friend, the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is rejoicing over the rout of the Egyptian army and the murder of two thousand patriots. The crime of the Egyptians is that they lived in a region which lay across the track of "British interests" and they wanted a voice in the affairs of the land in which they and their ancestors were born. They were Home Rulers.

THE great uprising for home rule and nationality in Egypt has been swept away by one charge of British troops, as a sand hill by the blast of a simoon, and the logic of the event has had a wonderfully harmonizing effect on the relations of England and Turkey. The Porte was the first to telegraph congratulations to the victor, and, as all Egypt is now a British barrack, Lord DUFFERIN is ordered to sign that military convention. JOHN BULL is always obliging in little things when he has had his own way about big ones. Having drank up all the cider, he kindly offers to let the Porte have a smell of the mug.

TOMBSTONE as the name of an Arizona town is suggestive of a population with a taste for the sweet madness of battle and inclined to die with boots on. A couple of journalistic Terrors from that place illustrated the influence of the peculiar atmosphere of the locality the other day by going across the Mexican line, a two days' journey, accompanied by surgeons, reporters and a crowd of favored friends, to fight a duel. But change of air caused a quarrel which could only be settled in the court of death at Tombstone to fizzle out in an ordinary interchange of editorial billingsgate when the seconds tried to get the combatants into positions facing each other ten paces apart on peaceful Mexican soil.

GEN. WOLSELEY telegraphs from Cairo that the war in Egypt is over. He has captured ARABI PASHA. Ten thousand Egyptian troops have laid down their arms at Cairo and "order reigns in Warsaw." WOLSELEY has transferred his headquarters to Alexandria and the campaign is ended.

THE decisiveness of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir obliterates Egypt's will and the power of Turkey as factors in the problem, and leaves Europe to settle the question as to who shall have the land of the Pharaohs. England may flatter herself that she has already decided that question, and possession is generally very conclusive in cases where she is the possessor. But demands for compensative bits of Turkey may produce such a situation that she will find it to her interest to hide her control of the Nile country for a while longer under an *alias*. The Khedive seems to be about as loyal and obedient a Viceroy as Queen VICTORIA has ever had in any of her distant provinces.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

We observe that a convention of the retail liquor dealers of Michigan yesterday resolved to resist Prohibition, and to begin the fight by organizing an Association charged with the duty of suppressing the low class of saloons by rigidly enforcing the law against them. This is a step in the right direction. But it does not go far enough. The best protective association the retail liquor dealers can form just now, the only kind that can break the back-bone of the Prohibition movement, is one which will protect the law of the land from violation by the saloon interest—an association that will transform that interest into a strictly law-abiding one—an association that will bring its whole moral force and all the rigors of the law to bear against every saloon that is not conducted strictly as the law directs and intends, always orderly, always closed in good faith at the times the law requires them to be closed, never selling liquor to minors or drunken men contrary to law.

THE JOHNSON Law against gambling-houses, which has been so firmly sustained by public sentiment and so triumphantly enforced at last, did not originate in any purpose or expectation of totally suppressing gambling. It was directed against a form of gambling which had made itself an organized power in politics and placed itself above the law, dictating nominations to both parties, corrupting the administration of public affairs and viciously bulldozing elective officers to such an extent that the people became justly jealous of its influence and alarmed at a power which could so openly trample on the laws. The great strength of the Prohibition movement to-day grows out of a similar jealousy of the political influence which enables the saloons to openly violate and nullify the wholesome laws enacted to regulate them. If the liquor houses are wise, they will take warning from the fate of the gambling-houses that were so prosperous and powerful a year or two ago.

The evils attendant upon the liquor traffic are vastly more conspicuous in this country than in Europe. In the first place climate has a good deal to do with the effect of stimulants upon the temperament. In Europe money is scarce with the common people. They have not the means of excessive indulgence. They are trained to humility and patient subordination. They never carry weapons. When they do get drunk, the dread of imprisonment for disorderly conduct keeps them quiet till they are ready to go to work again, sober and repentant. But here nearly everybody has sufficient money for protracted sprees, and is accustomed to a spirit of freedom and self-assertion easily excited to a dangerous pitch. The extreme vicissitudes of our climate make us impulsive and hot-blooded. Nearly all the young men go armed, and the effect of over-indulgence in stimulants is seen in the shocking frequency of fatal affrays and other emotional crimes directly traceable to liquor, which are not punished according to law, because juries seem to have fallen into a way of sympathizing with or excusing the perpetrators as the inheritors of a national trait or disease. But while the liquor traffic is arraigned as the cause of a great part of these unpunished crimes and their consequences, the ruined homes, the tears of women and the sufferings of innocent children, it has more to fear from the popular jealousy and antagonism which it arouses as an organized political influence, potent enough to violate the law continually, openly and with impunity. Any other business appearing as an organized power in politics and violating the law thus, would arouse a dangerous feeling against it. Only by looking to it that their business shall cease to occupy its present law-defying position can the liquor dealers disarm this antagonism. The genius of our people and institutions is naturally averse to such legislation as the Prohibitionists propose, and if that deplorable innovation upon our methods of government shall be adopted it will be mainly due to the persistent flaunting of the lawlessness of the liquor business in the faces of the people.

GREEK VS. TURK.

The Sublime Porte is drawing down further trouble on its country's head, by another attempt to evade compliance with the terms of the as yet unfulfilled treaty of Berlin. That treaty enacted that Turkey should cede to Greece a portion of the provinces of the Epirus and Thessaly, the boundary line being clearly defined by the conference.

For upwards of three years Turkey refused to make this concession, but ultimately, on seeing that Europe was thoroughly determined about the matter, consented. Now she claims that the new frontier passes to the south of five cities along its course, and that these point will, in consequence, still belong to Turkey. Greece thinks differently, and Europe supports her opinion. Turkey is consequently concentrating on the Thessalian frontier as many of her half-starving, shoeless troops as she can muster, and is showing fight to enforce her claim. This brings the young kingdom of Greece before the world as a belligerent.

The standing army of Greece is little more than 30,000 strong. By calling out her reserves—all former conscripts under the age of forty years—and by making use of the more efficient conscripts still under arms, she might have at her disposal three times this number of men, fully one-half of whom would be required for frontier defense. The modern Greek is a fair soldier—brave and impetuous; but the Greeks lack efficient officers. The Turks, of course, could outstrip them in numbers, but not in strength, provided the proffered services of several distinguished foreign officers be accepted. Under these circumstances the Greeks would be quite a match for the Turks by land.

It is difficult to say exactly how the two rivals contrast as to navy. Turkey once had a splendid marine armament; but so many of the vessels have of late been either sold or mortgaged to supply the inmates of the imperial seraglio with daily bread that the number now available for service is a matter of conjecture only. Greece has nine or ten good men of war; still these would be insufficient even for coast guard purposes if the actual strength of the Turkish navy be one-half of what it was a decade since.

But Greece is looking to her navy. The Government recently voted 30,000,000 drachmas —$6,000,000—for the purpose of strengthening the fleet with four new iron-clads. In making this addition to the armaments of the country, the Hellenic Government not only had in view a possible ruoture with Turkey and the state of affairs in Egypt, where the Greeks have always been the most numerous section of the foreign residents, but it has also had regard to the supposed secret designs of Austria. TRICONSIS, the Secretary of the Navy, is resolved that the Greek fleet shall in future keep pace with that of the Austrian and Turkish Empires, irrespective of expense. Modern Greece is only in her infancy; but her people are ambitious and enterprising. They do not appear willing to be imposed upon, and if Turkey persists in attempting to bulldoze them, she will become sensible of another heel upon her already prostrate form. Some lively music on the Græco-Turkish frontier is quite within the range of the probabilities of the next few days.

COL. JAMES N. BURNES has the reputation of a great financier, and the Democracy of the Fourth District put aside some very strong objections to him when it nominated him for Congress on the ground that he was at once the most capable man of affairs and the ablest expounder of Democratic principles in Missouri. In calling on other candidates for Congress by name, and tendering them the freedom of the POST-DISPATCH columns to make known their views of tax-reform, with especial reference to graduated taxes on incomes and inheritances, we did not intend to overlook Col. JAMES N. BURNES. As he is soon to be the acknowledged Boss of the Democratic party in this State, his opinion on this subject is surely a matter of special interest and importance. Party platforms are meaningless or easily evaded and forgotten, but the pledges of a candidate to his constituents on a question of taxation generally have to be redeemed. The coming Boss should define his position on the coming question in politics. And as his competitor, Mr. REED, is presented by the Republicans as a still abler man than Col. BURNES, the people would like to hear from him and from Mr. SISSON, the Greenback nominee, also. In the adjoining Third District Congressman BURROWS, for the Greenbackers, Dr. DOCKERY, for the Democrats and Capt. THOMAS, for the Republicans, are cordially invited to drop us a few lines defining their position on the propriety of shifting a little more of the burden of taxation from land and labor to capital and incomes. Whatever the Republican and Democratic nominees may do, it is to be hoped that the Greenbackers will not shrink from making a record upon this question.

WE regret exceedingly that the distinguished Police Commissioner, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER JONES-MCCABE, is so bitterly opposed to the POST-DISPATCH that he will not even discuss public matters with one of our modest reporters. To be a Police Commissioner is to be a big thing, of course. We understand that. But Mr. JONES-MCCABE should not cut any of the fantastic capers before high heaven which are currently supposed to make angels weep until his official head has been glued on. The first work of the new Senate next winter will be to pass upon Mr. CRITTENDEN'S new Police Commissioners for St. Louis. It happens that the CRITTENDEN administration is not remarkably popular just now, and it is quite a chance whether Mr. JONES-MCCABE and Mr. DANIEL KERWIN will be confirmed. A retired Police Commissioner is not a spectacle to command either respect or admiration. There's MORGAN BOLAND, for instance. He tried to be a P. C. of high degree and he has tasted the sweets of power. Mr. JONES-MCCABE, who is a gentleman of scholastic attainment and culture, should think of these things—and especially of the mutations of time—when he next feels inclined to snub a hard-working reporter. We may have to extend our commiseration to him one of these days.

IT is quite natural that Mr. EDWARD BUTLER, the First Ward statesman, should feel inclined to cling to his blacksmith shop and attend to local politics while men of affected greatness apply to him for permission to go to Congress, but Mr. BUTLER should not permit his modesty to keep him down. As GOETHE says: "It is only the nobodies who are modest," and Mr. BUTLER is a man of force, energy and brains. Instead of conferring the Democratic nomination for Congress on BROADHEAD in the Ninth District this fall, let him take it himself and enter upon the broad field where he will soon be able to convince the public of his capacity as an organizer and leader of men as well as a creator of measures for the public good. When JOHN MORRISEY went to Congress he said that the work was not in accordance with his inclinations, but he had a son whom he desired to dignify and honor. Mr. BUTLER owes it to his family to rise above mere city politics. It is, of course, a great thing to be the arbiter of politics in a great city—to make and unmake Constables, Councilmen, Legislators, Governors, Mayors, etc.—but how much more sublime to do that sort of thing from a desk in Congress instead of the front room of a blacksmith shop. Let Mr. BUTLER think favorably of this matter and then write a note to BROADHEAD instructing that statesman to postpone his aspirations for a year or two.

REFERRING to the proposed Congressional candidacy of Col. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, the Cass County *Democrat* says:

> Any one at all acquainted with Mr. Broadhead's record, politically, knows it is by no means such as to entitle him to the coveted honor. His undemocratic, petulant course in '74, when defeated as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention (for which, if we remember correctly, the Republican had to chastise him at the time), and his still more recent action in declining to respond to a toast at the soldiers' reunion in St. Louis, after having accepted an invitation to speak, lest he might hurt some one's feelings, suggest the political "trimmer." His action in thus refusing to stand up to the memory of his former friends, such men as the hero and soldier, Gen. Frank Blair, who had, before his death, been so honored by the Democracy of this State, will certainly not help Mr. Broadhead's chances in the convention.

THE world is promised the photograph of CORNELIA SZEKELY, the prize beauty of Hungary, who at the age of twenty has been awarded the diamond bracelet over 150 fair competitors. It seems that the municipality of Pesth, instead of expending its surplus funds on corporation dinners, and wasting its favors on bummers, political blacksmiths and slop-contractors, prefers a banquet of beauty and offers a tempting lot of prizes to the pretty damsels of Hungary to come in and show themselves. CORNELIA is described as a brunnette, with brilliant eyes and in figure and feature a type of the ancient Greek statue. If this modern HELEN will come to America she may get up a Trojan war in the circus business.

WE are told in the prospectus of the *Republican* that there is but one Democratic daily newspaper published in St. Louis in the English language. Of course it isn't necessary to name the journal. We may remark, however, that we find this morning in this same modest newspaper a glowing head-line, to-wit: "Learned Him a Lesson." As we are looking around for people to *teach* us we would like to inquire whether proper respect has been shown the long-suffering English language by its professed friends in this particular instance.

OUR somewhat eccentric, but still esteemed friend, B. GRATZ BROWN, has returned from Indiana, where he has been sowing Prohibition seed. He stabbed the Democratic party in the back and ribs while there, but he is unable to estimate the extent of the damage. Owing to the fact that the politics of the State have not crystalized this year, he is unable to forecast the result of the approaching election. Mr. BROWN will now proceed to flap the tail of the Prohibition banner as he carries it through the rural districts of Missouri.

A POLITICAL party that is constantly seeking to hide its record from public view is not a good party to put in control of the Government, and this is the reason the people do not care to trust the Democrats.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

The Republican party tries very hard to hide its record, but occasionally a Grand Jury breaks in on it, indicts a few Cabinet members, ex-Senators, Department Chiefs, etc., and this exposes the apparent purposes and aims of the entire organization.

AN inventory of the estate of the late Hon. Thomas Allen was filed yesterday.—[Republican of To-Day.

And one of the editors of the *Republican* was found owing the estate $7,000. Mr. ALLEN was a man of much benevolence, and in his time he helped many crippled newspapers.

THE note addressed to the editor of the POST-DISPATCH, which was printed on Wednesday, asking for an invitation to the Veiled Prophets' Ball, and signed "GEORGE WEINSBERG," was a forgery. Mr. WEINSBERG denies the authorship of the missive, and expresses a lively desire to make things tropical for the actual writer. Under the circumstances we withdraw our invitation.

PERSONAL.

—Swinburne contemplates a visit to America. He will be a vast improvement over Oscar Wilde.

—The Rev. Joseph Cook says he likes fat people. Joe must have been among the cannibals while he was gone.

—Mr. Biery has been nominated for Congress in Pennsylvania. It's no new thing, however, for a Congressman to be a Biery.

—It is announced that Mr. Ingersoll will soon resume his lectures, and Moses is understood to have started for the bulrushes again.

—Mark Twain has posted on the study door of his Hartford residence this sign: "Step Softly! Keep Away! Do Not Disturb the Remains!" There's many a truth spoken in jest.

—Foreman Dickson, of the Star Route jury, says that all attempts to bribe him were in vain. Anybody in want of a second-hand vestal virgin should start for Washington at once.

—Ben Harrison wants a recipe for preserving the American flag from the ravages of the traitorous weather. In two weeks of breezy days a flag will flap its tail off, even in an extra-loyal State.

—A retiring Pennsylvania editor speaks of spending "the balance of his days." If all the other editors who say balance when they mean remainder would retire, the English language would soon be out of the hospital.

—A New York paper announces that a resident of that city is going to establish a hotel in London, which is to be conducted thoroughly on the American plan. It is not known which one of the Ford boys has been secured as clerk.

—"Ha!" cried the paragrapher, "there is so much excitement in Tennessee, I must make a paragraph about Gen. Bate." "Ha!" cried the type-setter, "here's more ignorant writing. There's no such name as Bate! I'll put it Bates." Such things must be in a great campaign.

—The Court of Rome has granted the Countess of Imecourt's request, and annulled the marriage of her daughter with Musurus Bey. In this case the Cardinals allege that Mlle. Imecourt, when she bestowed her hand on the young Turk, who is of the Greek religion, was possessed of the evil one. Young men who are liable to make similar mistakes should paste this item in their hats.

CURRENT COMMENT.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: It will now be well enough for Mr. Chester A. Arthur to keep his eye on Mr. James G. Blaine for the next two years.

CHICAGO TIMES: The man who carried Indiana has just carried the Star Route jury. When will the next congratulatory dinner to Dorsey take place?

CHICAGO TIMES: Phipps, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, stole a seven-thousand-dollar copper roof off that institution. Instead of running for Congress, Phipps has unaccountably disappeared.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL: It is very difficult to understand New York politics. One thing may be safely said of it—that it is intensely and exclusively personal. Principles are no longer discussed in New York papers—only persons are taken into consideration.

BOSTON HERALD (Rep.): Cheating must pay, to be followed long as a business. We now insist that the most effective way of rebuking Hubbellism is to prove to those who practice or sustain it that it won't work. If, after all the blackmailing and extortion, the Republicans lose control of Congress, it will be a lesson to them. Let political assessments be condemned in the elections.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: The latest effort to harmonize the Republican factions in Pennsylvania will probably end, as all previous attempts ot a similar nature have, in a failure. This will doubtless be the last trial, as the campaign is too far advanced and the lines too closely drawn to admit of any change hereafter. As one Republican paper remarks, if there is to be a settlement of the difficulty it must be settled now and settled thoroughly.

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A Few Things that the Post-Dispatch Would Like to Know.

—Who is to be invited to the Veiled Prophets' ball.

—What Counselor Garvey thinks of Arabi Pasha now.

—Who is the handsomest man in St. Louis next to Mayor Ewing.

—How much nutriment there is in a regular dinner for fifteen cents.

—Who Col. Campbell and the Police Department are "for" this fall.

—How much there is left in that 85 cent campaign fund in the Eighth District.

—How much watermelon has been turned into colored man and brother this season.

—What has become of Gen. William Ryder and why he is not in the city for the campaign.

—If Dr. Luxmon Roy's presence in Egypt is not absolutely demanded under the circumstances.

—Whether Hon. Chas. P. Johnson is really a temperance man and a candidate for Governor of Missouri.

—How much unrequited love is going to waste between Mr. Samuel Hays and Mr. Chauncey I. Filley.

—What it costs to get elected to any office under a republican form of government, especially in St. Louis.

—When the competing Chicago railways will offer a chromo and a square deal in a prize-bag with their tickets.

—Whether it is really true that Mr. Ewing Hill intends running as the Independent Prohibitionist candidate for Governor two years hence.

—Whether Chauncey I. Filley will tear his shirt and exert himself as much to elect a Stalwart President two years hence as he did two years ago, in view of all that has happened in the way of distributing Federal offices.

Closing Groceries on Sundays.

ST. LOUIS, September 14, 1882.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Your issue of the 13th states that certain grocers of the city have determined to close their stores at noon on Sundays. Good, so far as it goes, but why not all day Sundays? Why should the grocers any more than any other business houses keep open on Sunday forenoons, making themselves and their clerks Sunday slaves? Have they not the rights of other men to the day of rest? Have they not as much right to the whole of Sunday as their customer has? Ask the grocers why they keep open on Sunday and they will tell you that they would like to close, but their customers compel them to keep open or they will lose their custom altogether. Yet a large proportion of these customers are Protestant or Catholic Christians who, while they take good care to go to church on Sunday mornings themselves, take good care that their grocers shall not do so. I don't like this one-sided oppression, Messrs. Editors. I believe in fair play. Let the customers make their purchases for Sundays on Saturday nights, and give their grocers, who lead a hard-enough life through the week, a chance for a whole day's rest. And let this reformation begin with the customers, especially those who profess to be governed by Christian principles. Let them stay away from groceries on Sundays, and no longer deprive the grocer of his rights, and see if he don't close for the whole day.

FAIR PLAY.

An Unfortunate Association.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Please answer through your columns whether or Mr. Van Wagoner, who is a candidate, was at any time the partner of F. D. Turner, the man whom the Judge of the Criminal Court styled "a rash, impetuous fool"? My reason in asking is because I overheard a conversation yesterday in an Olive street car between Turner and some other parties, wherein Turner said that his old partner would get the nomination, as he and Ed had it fixed, and that he, Turner, would bet $500 on it.

A MERCHANT.

[Some years ago Mr. Van Wagoner and the creature referred to occupied the same law-office in common. There was no partnership, but the fact that the creature has ever since referred to the Judge as his "partner" has been a serious drawback to that gentleman, politically, socially and otherwise.—ED. P.-D.]

Arrogance or Ignorance?

ST. LOUIS, September 14.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

"But man, proud man,
Clothed in a little brief authority,
Like an angry ape,
Plays fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep."

So wrote, perhaps prophetically, the Bard of Avon, having in his mind's eye the future Mayor of St. Louis. Or did ignorance, not boorishness, prompt that dignified official last Wednesday, when in giving an audience to ladies before a committee he greeted them roughly with, "Who is the boss in this business?" The Mayor may respect his office at least, if not himself, in showing that he is not altogether ignorant of the courtesies of civilized life. Surely it is unnecessary for his Honor to exert himself in order to be included in the class with which Dogberry wished to be ranked. ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

A Shot at Filley.

GUNN CITY, MO., September 14, 1882.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Being one of your subscribers and having seen nothing in your paper from these parts, I thought I would write a few lines for your paper, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit. I know that the Republicans of our section are getting down on Filley, and think it right that he should know it.

Very truly yours,

BOSS FILLEY.

It is almost universally conceded by the prominent Republicans of this section that Mr. Filley is a traitor to his party and ought to be ousted. The Boss had better look after his flock in these parts and explain, or he may get left. INDEPENDENT.

A Voice for Ed. Butler.

ST. LOUIS, September 14, 1882.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Sir, I see you are going heavey on Ed Butler the last few days, he is a good, kind man, you don't know the man, I wish to god they would send him to congress, if my vote would send him there he would go, I never passt a word with the man, am not a democrat but used to be, but I know of some kind acts he has don without fee or reward. A VOTER.

Lo the Poor Chinaman.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1882.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Can a policeman arrest a fellow for plaguing a Chinaman?

[A Chinaman has rights which even hoodlums are bound to respect. If the police didn't protect John, the Society for the Protection of Animals would.—ED. P. D.]

A Card of Thanks.

ST. LOUIS, September 14, 1882.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Just before reaching the Olive Street Car Stables yesterday one of my carriage wheels would not turn a particle, so allow me through your paper to thank the employes there for helping me out of quite a difficulty, as I was ten miles from home.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Government at Loose Ends.

Washington Letter to New York Sun.

General Arthur, it is said, will not return before the first of November. He will then have been absent about three months, or a quarter of a year. The return of the members of the Cabinet is not expected much sooner. Some of them left here long before the President left. Meanwhile nearly every department assistant and head of a bureau, besides a considerable share of the working force, will have taken his tour of inspection, his junketing or other trip of pleasure at the public expense.

The President is sworn to see that the laws are executed. As the head of the Government, it is his duty to see that others do their duty, and that there is economy in the expenditure of the public money, so far as it depends on the prompt and intelligent execution of the law. Will General Arthur pretend, will any one pretend for him, that his present absence is not directly and outrageously in violation of these obligations?

While he is absent Cabinet officials are not standing at their posts to exercise extra watchfulness. Not a single Cabinet official is now at his post. Even Secretary Lincoln has departed. What does Gen. Arthur know—what can he know—as to what is going on in the Departments? Much of the time neither to the President nor a Cabinet official is within telegraphic reach. To a man they have abandoned their duties to deputies, who in turn have sometimes turned them over to almost any one who will keep up the pretense of performing them. In certain stations of importance and vast responsibility officials tainted with dishonesty are in charge, and more than the highest officials left behind. What view of human nature, what phase of experience, is there that will justify the belief that under this state of things millions will not be stolen? Apparently there is no high official in the land who cares whether or not this proves to be the case. The Star Route case, taken at its worst, is but a shadow of what may reasonably be expected will mark the period of Gen. Arthur's picnic.

A Groan From the Back Seat.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The figures seem to show that Gov. Cornell, of new York, will fail to be nomicated for a second term. He denied his boss, and so must be assassinated politically, if not personally.

A Versatile Statesman.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

One would suppose that Dorsey had his hands full without attending to the duties devolving upon the Secretary of the National Republican Committee.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

The Boiler Inspector made a trip among the factories in this part of the city to-day.

Capt. Ischer, of the Fifth street car line, will turn out six new cars the 1st prox. The cars cost $1,200 each.

Wm. Sessinghaus, vice-president of the Jefferson Flour mills, has gone on a trip of recreation to Minnesota.

Jas. White, of Boston, is here purchasing fine coach stock. The sales are made principally on private terms.

Mr. Charles Branch to-day closed contracts for 500,000 feet of lumber to come here by rail from Toledo, O., next week.

The raft steamer Louisville came in this morning from Alton Slough, and will go to the bank for a thorough overhauling.

The Northern Literary Circle held its monthly meeting last night, and elected H. C. Wright, manager, vice Wm. Thompson resigned.

The trustees of the Chambers street colored church will hold a meeting on the 26th to consider the matter of erecting a new edifice.

This morning, Henry Hunsters, a farmer in the Columbia bottom, was thrown from his wagon on the Bellefontaine road, and had his right knee joint dislocated.

Col. Philip Gruner, Jr., president of the Gruner Brothers' Lumber Company, leaves on Monday evening for Wisconsin to make arrangements to send 1,000,000 feet of lumber here by rail. This firm has 500,000 feet of rafted lumber on the Wisconsin River, but have little hopes of getting it here this fall.

TWENTY WORDS for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Sims will not take place until Sunday.

Many of the former employes of the Jupiter have already left the city.

There were seventy-nine carriages in the funeral procession of Mrs. Philip Conway.

No cases in the Police Court this morning, the three drunks who were locked up being released when they sobered up.

The arrangement at the new depot, Fourth street and Chouteau avenue, will be such in a few days that passengers will not be able to reach the enclosure for cars.

THE want columns of the POST-DISPATCH are not only useful, but make very interesting reading.

A PROHIBITION ADVOCATE.

Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown on the Temperance Movement.

What He Thinks of the Indiana Campaign.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, the distinguished advocate of Prohibition, returned from Indiana yesterday. A POST DISPATCH reporter who called on the Governor for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the latest development of the issue with which the Governor is so prominently connected was very courteously received.

"How do the people of Indiana stand on the Prohibition question?" inquired the reporter.

"The masses, I believe, are almost unanimous in favor of prohibitory legislation. The fact is that Indiana is very much like Missouri in one respect, that a number of the very largest Democratic counties are overwhelmingly in favor of temperance."

"Will the question have any weight in the campaign this fall?"

"Well, the campaign has just begun, and it is difficult to forecast what the issues will be. The Decker men talk about spending a great deal of money, and are ready to tap the 'bar'l,' as the phrase goes."

"Where did you speak?"

"At Terre Haute and Indianapolis. Last Monday night I delivered an address in the Park Theater in Indianapolis to a very large and enthusiastic audience. The sentiment on the subject of Prohibition is very strong."

"How is the Democratic platform received by the people?"

"The Democracy are very much divided in sentiment. A large portion feel aggrieved at having the party committed to a plank which is not considered a political issue. You know the prohibition plank which was adopted was a compromise. It was proposed by some members of the convention to declare outspokenly in favor of prohibition, and by others to ignore the question in the platform altogether. Finally it was agreed to insert a proposition declaring in favor of submitting the question of a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition to the people. The Indiana law requires any proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be ratified at two successive sessions of the Legislature. In Missouri, as you are aware, the matter can be disposed of during a single session."

"Are the Prohibitionists taking any active part in the campaign?"

"Yes, indeed. They have several large tents, under which their orators will hold forth in different parts of the State, and are working with much vim. As I have said, the masses are with them, although the political management of the parties seem opposed to them. Mr. English and Gov. Hendricks have delivered several anti-Prohibition speeches already, and my speech at Indianapolis was in reply to these gentlemen."

"For what reason are politicians opposed to Prohibition?"

"They are afraid to alienate the whisky alliance. Rather than antagonize this interest they are moving heaven and earth almost to defeat the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for Prohibition by a hostile vote in the next General Assembly. Still the Prohibitionists have some very good backing among the better class of the Democratic politicians of the Hoosier State. Mr. Dobbin and several other of the best men of the party are with them. But the majority of the party leaders, and notably Mr. English and Gov. Hendricks, are on the other side."

"With which of the two great parties did the Prohibition movement originate?"

"With the Democratic party. Maine, at that time a Democratic State, was the first to adopt it. The first prohibitory legislation was passed by the Democratic Legislature of Maine and signed by its Democratic Governor. In fourteen of the earlier attempts at prohibition by acts of the Legislature eight of them were in States controlled by the Democracy and the other six were about equally divided between the American, Whig and Republican parties."

"Will Prohibition ever carry in Missouri?"

"I hope so, indeed, particularly as it would have the effect of doing away with much of the bad conduct that now accompanies a political canvass."

"Is prohibitory legislation practicable?"

"I think so, and I think it is practicable to prevent the opening of dramshops by act of the Legislature, and I don't think it is practicable to enforce any license system and carry out any of the restrictions that are deemed necessary for the public welfare. Take the license system in St. Louis for example. The law requires that a majority of the property owners in a block must agree to petition to the City Collector that they consent to the opening of a dramshop in their block, before a license can be issued. Now, I understand that Collector Hudson has admitted that he has allowed dramshops to be opened at different places before a license was taken out. I suppose he did so in order to give the dramshop-keeper an opportunity to ascertain if his place would be profitable or not."

"Will the Democrats carry Indiana this fall?"

"The campaign has not gone far enough to enable me to form an opinion. They are working to that end, however."

"Shall you return to make any more speeches?"

"Very likely I shall. After I spoke at Indianapolis last Monday, I received an invitation to deliver an address at Vienna Park, two miles out of Louisville, and I should have gone there for the purpose, but I was called home by a telegram requiring my immediate presence here on a business matter of importance."

BELLEVILLE.

So far 1,960 pupils have been admitted to the free schools.

Catherine Stock was adjudged insane by the County Court.

Robert Anderson was fined $10 and costs by 'Squire Guentz for wife-beating. He is in jail.

The Board of Trustees of Mascoutah passed a resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards.

Bishop Simpson, the presiding officer of the M. E. Conference, will deliver a lecture at the City Hall Park on Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

H. F. Kretzner entered suit against the Cairo Short Line for $200 damages, caused by their switch, which is being constructed to Russ' Mill.

The Western Rail Mill Company have received their Brush electric light machine. It will be used for lighting the factory, in which three lights have been placed.

The Star and Rogers Coal Mining Companies have advanced the price from 2¼c to 2½c per bushel and will give 3c October 1, which ends the miners' strike at Du Quoin.

A license was issued to Joseph Small, Thomas M. Cochrane, Robert Rogers, M. J. Flannagan and Richard Stanley to organize the First Mutual Building Association of Belleville, with a capital of $250,000. The object of the association is to enable workingmen, laborers and people generally of limited means to own their homes.

THE want columns of the POST-DISPATCH are not only useful, but make very interesting reading.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The meeting of the City Council has been postponed till Saturday night, a quorum not attending.

The case against Sam Protine for selling liquor to minors will be ventilated before 'Squire Draggon this evening.

The officers and members of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 574, will hold a special meeting to-morrow, at 7 p. m., for the transaction of important business.

Frank Valley swore out a warrant in 'Squire Lynn's court this morning, charging Jack Baker with assault and battery. The case was tried this afternoon, and Baker fined $3 and costs.

P. McMullen, James Farris and Wm. Smith, jailed for breaking into freight cars loaded with merchandise, were transferred to Madison county this morning, where their trial will take place.

The East St. Louis Saengerbund Society, at their last meeting, elected the following officers: Albert Fulkmann, president; Henry Kemper, vice president; W. H. Grupe, secretary; Gus Horn, treasurer; Gus Herre, standard bearer; F. W. Schaeffer, warden; Emil Eggmann, F. W. Abt and Dr. C. F. Sprecker, trustees.

Mr. W. G. Steigers,

Of the POST-DISPATCH, will call upon merchants wishing rates or other information about advertising.

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HIS DEATH DANCE.

A Man Named Larma Probably Murdered at a Last Sunday Night's Ball.

The Criminals at Large—Another Instance of Hoodlumism on the Sabbath.

Striking Facts to Reinforce the Post-Dispatch's Crusade.

The Law on the Subject of Dramshops—The Collector, Police Board and Mayor Shown How They Can Close All Disorderly Saloons at Once.

The reasons which Prohibitionists use so forcibly against the liquor traffic are mainly derived from the shameless manner in which the dramshops are run. These places, in a large number of instances, are run by men around whom flock a class that is ready for everything but good conduct.

Many people do not object to drinking, so much as they do to the shameless scenes with which it is attended, and the shameless places in which the liquor is sold. The objects to these vile Sunday dances, to these groggeries of all sorts where outcasts of society can and do collect to hatch plans for the violation of law with the aid of spirits. Those who do not know complain that the laws are lax on this subject, and that such places should be crushed out of existence. Those who have thoroughly studied the subject know that the laws are sufficient, if enforced. Rev. Dr. Eliot has just printed a little pamphlet, entitled, "Dram-shop License Law." In the preface he says: "For the convience of persons desiring information with regard to the present law relating to dramshops in the city of St. Louis, the city ordinances on the subject are reprinted, together with such of the State laws as are directly applicable to the subject. It will be seen that if the law, as it stands, were taken advantage of by the citizens in the different blocks, and enforced by officials who are especially entrusted with the duties of supervision, it would be found sufficiently strong to protect the moral and property interests of the city." This is the way the whole question stands.

THE LAW IS ALL RIGHT.

It was made that way on purpose and the tacit understanding was that it should never be enforced. The State laws, for instance, are made by a class of men most of whom are creatures of saloon-keepers. It is a well-known fact that legislative candidates are in many instances the finished products of caucuses held in back rooms of beer-houses. The same is true of all other offices in a lesser degree. The candidates to guess out to canvass for any office must first make a bid for the pet of the saloon-keepers. These men have with all the city acquired an influence that the public is taught to know and respect. He who can run after it. The dispenser of spirits, who has this power, knows it and is not lavish in his offers of service. He is usually coy and must be coaxed. At least a dozen prominent citizens are out every afternoon and evening now canvassing for nominations for various offices. They can be met in all parts of the city. What between the many buggy-drives from saloon to saloon, the visits there being passed in nice talk to the saloon man and in buying the liquor for the boys, it is no wonder, then, that officials elected in this way are not likely to enforce the laws as found on the statute books. More than this, it is to be expected that the saloons should, like vultures, follow the very officials who are sworn to carry out the law. This is the case. The Court-house is surrounded by eight saloons, two facing each front, while there are a dozen more within easy reach. Many of the places depend for support on official patronage, and indeed each one of the drinking officials has his headquarters, where can usually be found when not in the office. The Four Courts is not so well supplied, but there are four saloons within easy reach, and it is well known that several of the officials at that court equally divide their time between office duty and attendance at the bar. Two of them hang out signs reading:

"JURY CERTIFICATES CASHED HERE."

Witness fees can also be obtained over the counter on presentation of the proper papers. At this way numbers of persons having business at the Four courts are brought into these places, and when they go away most of the jury and witness fees remain behind. The City Hall is equally well provided with tipping opportunities. The offices of the Justices of the Peace are similarly hemmed in, and visitors to the day temples of justice will find that in many cases "his honor's" adjoining room is in his office, is the nearest beer house, where he can be found seated at a table, guzzling whatever strikes his fancy. The average constable, too, when he wants a job, knows the very saloon to go to in search of the men, and the jury, when they have finished their labors, as a rule, migrate back to the saloon and deposit the earnings. Of course it is not meant that this is the universal rule, but it is true in the majority of instances. The facts are only quoted to show why it is that the law on the dramshop question, which is almost perfect, and which, if enforced, would crush out of existence all disreputable houses, is such a dead letter that houses known to be disorderly, houses kept by well known characters, receive their licenses and run without molestation from year to year.

THE LICENSE LAW,

which is here printed in full, is full of checks and safeguards.

Chapter 37, article 2 of the city ordinances, covers the whole subject. Sections 1 and 2 of this article define what dramshop keepers are and what they may sell. Section 3 specifies in detail the way a license may be obtained as follows:

Section 3.—Application for any license under this article shall be made in writing to the Collector and shall state where the dramshop is to be kept; and no license shall be granted unless such application be accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the bona fide householders, being the owners, lessees or tenants of property in the block or square where it is proposed to locate the dramshop; and said petition shall ask that such license be granted, and such petition shall be renewed yearly thereafter. In cases where the Collector is in doubt as to the moral character of the applicant or the genuineness of the signatures to the petition, he is hereby required to refer to the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of St. Louis such applications made to him for license under this article, together with the petition accompanying the same, and if the said Board of Police Commissioners shall be of the opinion that the applicant is a person of good moral character, and that the signatures of the petition are genuine, and that said petition is signed as hereinbefore required, the said Board of Police Commissioners shall indorse upon application of every such application "Approved," and return the same, with the accompanying petition, to the Collector, who may thereupon grant a license upon the application so indorsed; provided all other requirements of this article shall have been complied with by such applicant for license; and all licenses issued under this article shall be kept posted up in some conspicuous place behind the bar as near the center thereof as possible. But if the said Board of Police Commissioners shall not be satisfied that such applicant is not a person of good moral character, or that the signatures to said petition are not genuine, or that said petition is not signed as is hereinbefore required, the said Commissioners shall indorse upon the application of every such applicant "Disapproved," and return the same to the Collector, when the license shall be refused. But if the Collector is not satisfied with such indorsement he may certify and report such application to the Council, if in session, for its action, and to the Mayor when the Council is not in session, which shall be concussive upon the petitions; provided that before any license shall be granted the Collector shall require of the person applying for it a bond to be given to the city in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more securities, to be approved by the Collector, conditioned that the person obtaining such license shall keep at all times an orderly house, and that he will not sell, give away or otherwise dispose of, or suffer the same to be done about his premises, any intoxicating liquor in any quantity to any person under the age of eighteen years, without the consent of the guardian, master or parent of the person, nor permit any person under the age of eighteen years to frequent or lounge about such house for the purpose of playing at cards, dominoes, billiards, pigeon-hole, pool or any game usually played in dramshops, or for the purpose of drinking at such place. The section concludes by stating that persons taken as security on such bond shall make affidavit that they have at least $1,000 in real estate free from all claims of debt and exempt from homestead.

By "householder" is meant the person who has the control and dictation of the household affairs, the owner, or, in case of a rented house, the person actually paying rent for the premises. In this sense it has been held by the Collector that there can be but one householder to a house. If two or more together own, rent, or reside in a house, they are to be considered as constituting collectively a single household, and to be entitled jointly to one vote.

NOW, THIS LAW IS VERY COMPLETE.

First, no disorderly saloon can exist in a block if the householders do not wish it, and if the law is enforced. Second, even if the grogshop keeper gets his petition all right, the Collector, in case of doubt, can refer the matter to the Board of Police Commissioners, who, through the police, can get full reports of the character of the applicant, or of the kind of house he keeps. He can also refer the matter to the Mayor or the Council. How is it possible, then, under these regulations, that the dance-houses mentioned in the POST-DISPATCH get a license, even if they have a petition? In the first place they are disorderly houses. Police Captains and officials who know are willing to go before the board and swear that they are disorderly places, public nuisances. Two well known Captains expressed a willingness so to do in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH. Nearly all these places sell liquor to minors and in other ways violate the law, as can be seen by anybody who visits them. The policemen whom the corps of POST-DISPATCH reporters met on the Sunday night tour, are all competent witnesses to the fact as well as to the other that the places are disorderly. Yet these men, Bayer, Burlew, Bodemann, and the rest, get licenses year after year without the slightest trouble, and in plain violation of the law.

AUGUST SAVEINER'S SUNDAY NIGHT DANCE

on the Stringtown road was not among the places visited by the POST-DISPATCH reporters, which accounts for the fact that the probable murder of Tofeld Larma, by a gang of hoodlums, was not mentioned. Mr. Saveiner keeps a saloon and garden near the College Farm, on the Stringtown road, and relieves the monotony of the Sunday evening by music and dancing. His patrons consist of the worst element of the French population and when laboring under the influence of the unusually bad whisky dispensed over Saveiner's bar are not only boisterous, but dangerous. Last evening Tofeld Larma visited the dance and in some manner, unknown to his friends, excited the envy of some of the regular patrons of the place. Several unsuccessful assaults were made upon him, but in each case the assaulters were repulsed and worsted. About midnight Mr. Larma started for home, but had not gained the outside of the garden when several rougns emerged from a dark hiding-place and attacked him from behind; some of them using knives and inflicting injuries which the attending physicians pronounce necessarily fatal. The roughs left their victim in an unconscious condition where he was found some time afterwards, by friends, and carried to his home. Upon examination three knife wounds were found, one extending along the left cheek from the eye to the mouth, another across the forehead and the third along the right cheek from the ear to the chin, besides several bruises about the body and a few fractured ribs, the result of the numerical manner in which he was kicked. Constable Obershaw, of the district in which the affray occurred, was in attendance at the dance and took revolver s from two young men, named Joseph Briset and Griff. James, who were endeavoring to engage Larma in a scuffle a evening. The total indifference with which Obershaw witnessed the numerous fights and breaches of the peace without making any effort to quell the disturbances is causing much comment and indignation among law-abiding citizens. Larma has remained in a comatose condition since Sunday night, his death being momentarily expected by his relatives. No arrests have been made as yet, the guilty parties not being known, but suspicion points strongly toward Griff James and Joseph Briset, and both will be arrested on suspicion to await the result of Larma's injuries. The suspected parties are well known, and do not bear the reputation of law-abiding citizens.

A well known candidate for a high office visited a saloon on the rock-road the other night on a canvassing tour. Somebody stole his buggy-whip from his buggy, and he remarked that it was a rough deal to give a stranger. He bought a drink for the crowd and as he was leaving he was set upon, beaten, his clothing cut in several places and he narrowly escaped with his life.

MORE LAW.

Section 8 of the law mentioned above reads as follows:

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Collector to report to the Comptroller on the first Monday of every month the number of licenses granted for the preceding month, together with the names of the persons to whom granted, and the names of the streets and the number of the houses for which the licenses were granted. It shall be the duty of the police to see that all ordinances in regard to dram-shops are enforced, and for this purpose it shall be the duty of the Police Commissioners to inform the members of the police of all ordinances in regard to dramshops. It shall be their duty to report to the Chief of Police on the first Monday of each month the number, together with the names of the persons and number of the houses in their respective districts in which any dramshop is kept, as also whether said dramshop is kept in an orderly manner or not, and the same shall be transmitted to the Collector. No dramshop shall be located within five hundred feet of Lafayette, Tower Grove, O'Fallon, Carondelet and Forest Parks.

Section 9 provides that whenever it shall be shown to the Mayor, upon the application of any person, that any dramshop-keeper of the city has not kept at all times an orderly house, the Mayor shall revoke the license of said dramshop keeper, and from the date of such revocation the dramshop-keeper shall be deemed to have no license and to be without the authority of law to act as a dramshop-keeper, but the dram-shop keeper shall be notified in writing of such application five days before the revocation shall be made, and the costs and expenses shall be awarded against the losing party. The Collector shall not grant a license to any person as a dramshop-keeper whose license as such dramshop-keeper has once been revoked."

Now, under this law, why cannot the licenses of the houses previously mentioned be revoked. Why cannot the disreputable places, on the various well known streets, where fighting and quarreling are continual, be closed? The police know they are disorderly; the sergeants and captains will testify to the fact. Why does not the Police Board act in the matter? Is it because the saloon-keepers are such a political power that the Collector and the Police Board do not like to interfere with them?

MRS. F. MORRELL, Bangor, Me., July 2, 1873, writes: "Six months ago my friends thought me incurable, suffering from Weakness, Disordered Stomach and Fever. The doctors gave me no benefit. I was persuaded to try Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic; after using three bottles began to improve, and today feel perfectly well." Ask for Colden's, take no other. Of druggists generally.

If you want a house, rooms or board consult the want columns of the POST-DISPATCH.

Robinson, the Artist Tailor,

716 Pine, has just received the latest importations in fall goods for Gentlemen's Suits, including all the novelties of the season. With first-class work and lowest prices, he will insure satisfaction.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

AN excursion party of about three hundred, who arrived at Hurst's from Marion, Centerville and Benton, Ill., this morning, are now taking in the sights, and will return this evening by the Cairo Short Line to their homes.

VENTRILOQUISM.

The Art of Speaking From the Stomach.

What a Professor of the Curious Calling Says—A Peculiar Gift Described.

Of all the mystic arts perhaps none is less clearly understood by the general public than that of ventriloquism. To get at some fair understanding of this strange use of the human voice, a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH called upon and discussed the subject last evening from its practical standpoint with Mr. Albert O. Duncan, whose skill in the art has so astonished and delighted audiences at Pope's during the present week. Mr. Duncan is one of the youngest as well as most successful members of his profession, which is saying a good deal, considering the fact that there are only three or four really successful ventriloquists now living, although many aspire to such honors.

The reporter opened the interview with the simple question, "How can an ordinary man ever become a ventriloquist?"

"I do not know that it is possible for every man to succeed in that line," was the reply.

"Then what do you consider the proper qualifications?"

"I cannot say. I have studied that matter from observation some time but noticed few things peculiar to the members of my profession. I have noticed that the organs of speech are well formed and that those who are able to practice it are generally short, stout and well formed. Further than that I have observed nothing common to the class."

"Is it a natural gift or a cultivated art, one that anybody with good lungs, a good throat and mouth can acquire?"

"I should rather call it a gift, although it requires constant cultivation."

"How did you cultivate it? Are there any books on that subject?"

"Yes; there are a number of works in which pretenses are made, but I have found none of them of the slightest benefit to me. In fact, they rather had a tendency to confuse and discourage me."

"Well, then, how did you learn it?"

"I just tell you. Ever since I was a small boy I had the habit of mocking squealing pigs, dogs, frogs, crying children and screaming whistles. In this childish sport my voice received fine training, and putting it to the various tests I may say I accidentally discovered that I possessed the power of locating the sound elsewhere."

"How did you make this discovery?"

"I can't tell you now exactly. It came to me gradually. I had often thought it sounded away from me when I growled at dogs or mewed in the presence of cats, and finally other people took notice of it and began to call me a ventriloquist. You know I was a boy then, and did not even know what they meant."

"How long have you been upon the regular stage?"

"Only about three years."

"How long before that was it that you became conscious of your ability to control your voice in this manner?"

"About three years."

"How old were you then?"

"That was sixteen years ago; I am now twenty-five; I was nineteen. That is the date, you understand, of my first appearance in public. My voice had been gaining strength for some time, and I had amused my friends at private parties time and again, and made such successful use of my voice as to get myself fired off street cars and public places of assemblage by mocking crying children, and constantly putting in my oar wherever I found a quarrel on. Whenever I saw two men disputing I was sure to put words into the mouth of one that were calculated to precipitate a row. Then as the two were about to clench and have it out I would make the offender apologize."

"Then what would you do?"

"That depended on circumstances. Sometimes I would step and explain, but my common course was to get away as fast as possible."

"And would you succeed in all this without being discovered?"

"Oh, yes; don't you see from my representations on the stage that I make the sounds without moving a muscle of my face? If you have not watched me, note this, and the test," said he, between a succession of different sounds representing the barking of a dog, the crying of a child and the mew of a cat.

"Coming back to the original question," said the reporter, "how do you make those sounds?"

"With my throat and lips."

"And how do you manage to locate them elsewhere?"

"I don't know exactly. I do it just as naturally as you talk or walk."

"Well, to put it plainer, what muscles are brought into action in locating the sound?"

"Oh, that is done by contracting the stomach."

"In all cases?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't all the voices you imitate sound at a certain distance from you?"

"Well, you see, that is regulated in this way: When I want the voice to sound some distance off, I move only the muscles at the base of the stomach, and when I want it nearer the contraction is higher up. The pitch and tone are regulated by the throat and mouth."

"When you are going through with your part does it appear to you that the sounds are located elsewhere?"

"Oh, yes; when I talk to the figures they seem to be speaking to me, and so does the charcoal man."

"Isn't that imagination?"

"The effect upon my ears is the same as that upon the ears of the audience."

"How long does your performance last?"

"Thirty-five minutes in reality, but with the Kiralfy's only about eighteen at the utmost."

"Is it very exhausting?"

"Well, no, I generally feel better after the exercise."

"They say that ventriloquists do not live long—what do you think of that proposition?"

"I don't believe it. When there is so much strain on the stomach I think one should be careful not to strain that organ under improper conditions. It may be that I have escaped all the disorders that are said to afflict the profession by taking the best of care of myself. You see I am a very temperate man. Once in a long while I drink a glass of beer, sometimes I smoke a cigar or take a chew of tobacco; but these habits are indulged in with such moderation that you would scarcely know I possessed any of them. I also take good care never to eat heartily immediately before any performance."

"From your appearance one would draw the conclusion that you are generally on hand at meal time; what are your daily habits in this respect?"

"I generally take breakfast about 8 o'clock, dinner at 1 and supper at 6. After that I eat no more until the next day, unless I take a lunch after I come off the stage, about 11."

"How long are you on the stage, all told?"

"Only the eighteen minutes I spoke. I appear but once each day."

"And that constitutes a day's work, does it?"

"Yes, that is all that the Kiralfys ask of me. I was formerly with Harry the magician, when it was customary for me to appear several times during an evening, but I don't like it so often."

"Does the work ever seem tiresome and monotonous?"

"It is never monotonous, because I vary it to suit the occasion, but when the weather is bad as it was yesterday, heavy and oppressive, I mean. It is hard work. Then I felt as if I wanted to sink right down in front of the footlights and give it up; but I fought it without letting the audience know how I felt. What do you call this swimming bath out West here?"

"The Natatorium?"

"Yes, that's it. I was out there to-day and I'll get in something about it to night. I'll make the man in the closet talk about it. I often pick up local things of this kind and discuss them. Once in New York while I was trying to disentangle the imaginary Irishman's brain the fire bells struck and I made him cry out fire. Another time I was saying not a sound, not a sound in a deep, mysterious voice, when a street car came along and I altered it to 'Not a sound save a hoss car.' Both took well."

"While ago you spoke of discovering your powers accidentally. From that I infer you did not select ventriloquism as a profession and proceed to qualify yourself for it,"

"Oh, no; never thought of such a thing. My proficiency was acquired by amusing myself and friends while I worked as a clerk in a New York office."

"How did you happen ever to appear in public?"

"I belonged to a Bible class and was called upon to take part in a church entertainment, which led to other engagements until I got a paid contract."

"If you knew a young man with some gift in your respect do you think you could teach him to become proficient?"

"I guess not, but I might help him. I have often had people make me splendid offers to teach them, but I would not undertake the job."

"You appear to place so much stress upon the value of the natural gifts, do you know of any remarkable differences in the formation of your own mouth and throat, as compared with other aspirants?"

"No; not in my own judgment, though I have had a great many doctors examine mine and pronounce their formation very perfect. I presume I have cultivated both," said he, as he inadvertently placed his hand upon a well-rounded chin that belonged to a handsome face.

"Do you think you inherited any of your powers?"

"I guess not, unless I got all that should have belonged to both parents."

"How's that?"

"They are deaf mutes."

AMONG the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medical preparations from the laboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

TWENTY WORDS for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

THE USE OF A NAME.

Retaliatory Action of the Howe Company Against an Ex-Manager.

A few days since a suit was filed by Thomas M. Cochrane against the Howe Machine Company, claiming $30,000 for the use of his name on accommodation paper to the extent of upwards of $1,000,000. The company, through W. B. Homer, has entered a retaliatory suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court against Mr. Cochrane claiming judgment on two notes for $35,000 and on account for $12,000. The Howe Machine Company is an incorporation of Connecticut doing an extensive sewing machine business in this and other States. Cochrane was the company's agent in St. Louis. The attorney alleges that Cochrane's management was not satisfactory to the company and he was removed. Upon an investigation of the accounts, it is claimed, it was shown that the local agent was indebted to the company in the sum of $35,000, for which Cochrane executed the notes now sued on. A subsequent scrutiny of the books, it is alleged, showed the shortage to amount to an additional sum of $12,000. Several years have elapsed since Cochrane's relations with the company ceased, and latterly he has been pressed for a settlement. The company was then met, says Mr. Homer, with a suit for accommodation indorsements. The ex-manager alleged that his signature was given to the company's paper at a time that it was financially embarrassed. Local accommodation was extended by the banks here on paper of the Howe Company with the usual second name which was that of its local agent. As Commodore Garrison figures prominently in the management of the Howe Company, its officers ridicule the idea of its having been embarrassed and state that the ex-manager's suit was only filed for the purpose of securing publication and that he has no claim on account of his indorsements, which appeared to be a customary thing with local managers when money was needed. The company admits that it has lost about $300,000 in the business of this section through inefficient management and misappropriation of funds.

WHEN heart and brain languish and the majesty of perfect human nature is conquered by a fickle temper and tendency to sorrow, the nerves are faulty. Give sympathy to the sufferer and teach him the virtues of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

THE want columns of the POST-DISPATCH are not only useful, but make very interesting reading.

JOHN C. HALL & CO. Protected by FIRE, INSURANCE, MARINE. SAINT LOUIS

FOR RENT.

Ground Floor, 102 NORTH FOURTH STREET, for Railroad or Coal Offices. Terms reasonable.

CHAS. H. TURNER & CO., 706 Pine Street.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

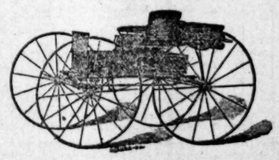
HAMBURG LINE.
For England, France and Germany.
WIELAND.....Sept. 14 | WESTPHALIA..Sept. 21
*BOHEMIA.....Sept. 15 | *VANDALIA...Sept. 22
FRISIA.....Sept 28
Steamers marked * sail direct to Hamburg without stopping, either Plymouth or Cherbourg.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 Broadway, New York.
Agents in St. Louis: Fourth National Bank, International Bank. J. P. Whyte & Co., M. Jacobi.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Koch & Schilling Brewing Co.

An election of directors will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882, From 9 o'clock a. m. until 12 m.
C. F. SCHNEIDER, Secretary.

The Timken Spring Side-Bar Vehicles are the Best in the World.



There are now over One Hundred Thousand in use. They are the most stylish, durable and easy riding of any made. They are manufactured by all leading Carriage builders in the country. Henry Timken, Patentee, builder of Fine Carriages, Gears and Bodies, 1010 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT---STORES.

300 N. Main st.
102 N. Fourth st., ground flour.
1033 N. Main st., large building.
305 N. Fourth st., entire building.
CHAS. H. TURNER & CO., 706 Pine st.

IN OUR WANT COLUMNS.

Great Three Days' Auction Sale of a $25,000 Stock of Elegant Rich Parlor Suits, Croup Suits, Sets, Odd Easy and Fancy Chairs, at Store 13 South Fifth Street, opening Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 20, 21 and 22; opening each day at 10 O'Clock.

Goods open for inspection and private sale Thursday, the 14th, and until day of sale.
BLOCK, TYLER & CO., Auctioneers.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

MARK THIS! UPON THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH AND ITS NEAR ALLIES, THE LIVER AND THE BOWELS, DEPEND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND CLEARNESS OF INTELLECT. IF THESE ORGANS ARE INACTIVE OR IN A STATE OF IRRITATION, THE TONING, REGULATING, SOOTHING INFUENCE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IS URGENTLY REQUIRED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TWENTY WORDS TEN CENTS!

HOTELS.

"THE SOUTHERN,"
On Walnut, Elm Fourth and Fifth Streets.
NEW AND THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF
Kept on the American or European plan. Elegant Restaurant on Fourth street. Special advantages to Commercial men. Conducted by the Southern Hotel Company.
CHAS. P. WARNER, General Manager.

JOHN MAGUIRE,
Real Estate and House Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public.
Houses, lots and storerstor rent, lease, sale or exchange in different parts of the city. Money loaned on real estate
519 Walnut st. Office bet. 5th and 6th.

A WORD TO PARENTS!

There is no article of dress in a family that gives the mother so much trouble as her

BOYS' CLOTHES!

A dressmaker can come to the house and in a few days, with little trouble, fit out the girls with stylish costumes, but no plan of this kind can be carried out with economy or satisfaction when it comes to clothing the boys. To have their clothes made to order by merchant tailors is very expensive, and comparatively few people do this. Then so much of the Ready-Made Boys' Clothing sold is but an indifferent article at best, of poor style and fit, and worthless for wear, that mothers almost despair of keeping their boys dressed in neat, stylish, durable apparel, at a moderate cost. Since we first opened our establishment in this city, it has been our constant study to bring the manufacture of BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING as near perfection as possible, and now, this fall, we offer the productions of our factory, and are satisfied that, for stylish and durable fabrics, perfect fit, handsome trimming, neat finish and first-class make, no goods equal to them are sold by firms of the highest reputation in New York or Philadelphia. Our prices, by comparison with other houses, will be found extremely low.

Our goods are all made at our New York factory, where we manufacture ONLY for our retail stores in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Thus we have our exclusive styles that other retailers can not purchase at any price.

THE "GOLDEN EAGLE,"
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTH AND PINE.
DAN'L C. YOUNG, Manager.

College of the Christian Brothers,
Easton Avenue and King's Highway, St. Louis.

The President and Faculty of the College of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, beg leave to state that owing to the removal to the spacious and elegant new College, situated at Cote Brilliante, they will only be ready for the reception of students on MONDAY, THE SECOND OF OCTOBER.
The Christian Brothers have neglected nothing to make their institution complete in every particular. The building, which was erected to meet all the requirements of a boarding-school, is furnished with all the modern improvements. The grounds are extensive, affording pupils every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.
Situated four miles west of the St. Louis Court House, the location is one of the most healthy, in a city noted for the salubrity of its climate, and the beauty of its suburbs.
Every facility is afforded for easy access to the College, situated at Cote Brilliante, they will only be ready for the reception of students on MONDAY, THE SECOND OF OCTOBER.
The Olive Street Car Line connects with the Narrow Gauge road, which has a station at the corner of Union avenue. The Wabash Railway stops at the Forest Park station, which is only a short distance from the new building.
Parents desiring any particulars are requested to correspond with the President,
BRO. JAMES, F. S. C.,
At the Old College, Eighth and Cerre Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! LAST NIGHT but one!
TO-NIGHT! LAST NIGHT but one!
SEE URE
YOUR
SEATS
To-Morrow's Matinee will be a RUSH!
To-Morrow Night the GOOD-BY!

Callender's Genuine Colored CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS!
CALLENDER'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS!
European, late Haverly's Colored MINSTRELS!

Sunday, September 17—ROSE EYTINGE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Continued Ovation to the Universal Favorite,
J. K. EMMET
Who will appear every evening in his new creation,
FRITZ AMONG THE GYPSIES.
Grand "Fritz" Matinee Saturday.
Reserved seats for Mr. Emmet's second (and last) week now on sale at the box-office.
PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

THE PICKWICK.
Friday and Saturday, September 15 and 16, the
NEW YORK IDEAL COMIC OPERA CO.
In Audran's Comic Opera, the
MASCOTTE.
All the performances will be given in the cool and elegant Rijou Theater, with grand cast, large chorus and new scenic effects. Admission, Fifty Cents. Seats at Balmer & Weber's, 311 N. Fifth st.

POPE'S | Black Crook!
Every night and Saturday Matinee,
KIRALFY BROS'.
ORIGINAL
BLACK CROOK!!
In all its magnificence, and the great GARNELLAS, acrobats; the wonderful LES ENCROYABLES, grotesque; and the beer less ventril quist DUNCAN.
Sunday, Sept. 17—J. Rial's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.
Tremendous Enthusiasm.
Matinee Saturday.
THE POLICE RELIEF FUND BENEFIT
Last Performance of
GUS WILLIAMS.
ONE OF THE FINEST.
SUNDAY—BRENTWOOD.

DANCING—Mr. Wyatt's juvenile classes every Saturday, 10 a. m. Parents and children invited. 1100 Olive st.

M. M. BUCK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Article used in Constructing and Operating Railroads.
209 N. Third St., St. Louis.
DRILLS TAPS & DIES TOOLS

SUMMER delicacies, canned ox tongue, corned beef. St. Louis Beef Canning Comp'y, packers

DIED.

KLEINSCHMIT—Thursday, September 14, at 9 a. m., ISABELLA, aged 7 years, only beloved daughter of Emily Kleinschmit, at her uncle's residence, 1214 Hebert street.

MORRIS—On the 15th inst., at 12:15 a. m., THOMAS F., oldest son of Thomas and Johanna A. Morris, aged 16 years 8 months and 23 days, of heart disease.

Funeral will leave parents' residence, 2714 Thomas street, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2:30 o'clock p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROSE—Mrs. MICHAEL RONAN, September 14, in the 76th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TURBEVILLE—ANGIE, daughter of E. C. and Katie Turbeville, of diphtheria, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Aberdeen, Miss., West Point, Miss., and Sturgeon, Mo., papers please copy.

WARNER—At Roscoe, Ill., Tuesday, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock a. m., EMILY S. WARNER, daughter of Wilbur F. and Florence G. Warner, in the 9th year of her age.

Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

BURNHAM—At Morristown, N. J., September 7, in the 87th year of his age, GORDON BURNHAM, father of Mrs. Byron Sherman of this city.

POLITICAL.

THOMAS F. FARRELLY
Is a candidate for Recorder of Deeds subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

PATRICK M. STARD,
PRESENT INCUMBENT,
Is a candidate for election for CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT, subject to the Democratic convention.

ESTATE of Frank H. Hohnstrater, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Frank H. Hohnstrater, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 14th day of September, 1882.
All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1882.
WILLIAM SCHNEIDER,
Administrator of the estate of Frank H. Hohnstrater, dec'd. 40Y

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, engaged in the drug business at 2201 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business having been sold to Wm. Bell Gallery, who assumes all liabilities and who alone is authorized to collect all bills due the firm.
GUSTAVE HERMANN,
CLEMENS KLAEES.
St. Louis, September 15, 1882.

NOTICE—Having purchased the stock of drugs and fixtures at the store 1 Chestnut street, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public and hope by diligent attention to business to merit the same.

Swindling a Pious Man.

Myersdale (Pa.) Special Dispatch.

Jacob Livengood, a wealthy Dunkard, about 80 years old, who lives retired upon his farm, near Salisbury, six miles from this place, was swindled out of $3 000 a day or two ago by a gang of sharpers traveling with M. M. Hillard's "Great Pacific Equiscurriculum," which showed in Salisbury that day. The two principal swindlers claimed to be Rev. Wm. Miller, a Lutheran clergyman, from Uniontown, who was attending a church meeting in the neighborhood, and Judge Wilson, of Lancaster county, formerly on the Supreme bench, now a candidate for the United States Senate. The old gentleman trusted to his distinguished companions and went with them to see a peculiar curly haired horse which was said to be there. They took him into an annex and introduced him to a little lottery game they were working. The self-styled clergyman suggested that it might be utilized for the benefit of the church, as a scientific modification of the well-worn gift show device, and offered to take an interest in it, putting up $3,000 as his share. The old farmer drove to Myersdale with the preacher, drew $3,000 out of the bank and was scarcely back at the tent before one of the gang had the money. The clergyman shed copious tears at his friend's loss and the old farmer was so agitated that he could give no connected account of the affair last night. Officers are in pursuit of the swindlers, who have probably gone over the Southern border.

If you want a house, rooms or board, consult the want columns of the POST DISPATCH.

A French Lorilard.

From the New York Sun.

The well-known French breeder of race horses, Count de Lagrange, is about to sell his stud. He has now been an owner of horses for just a quarter of a century, and during that period he has won in France and in England, to say nothing of his occasional excursions into Germany when the Baden-Baden races were patronized by French sportsmen, more than $2,500,000. The sale of next month will take place over three days, and 165 head of stock will be brought under the ailed hammers of the English and the French Tattersall. The stock consists of mares, foals, yearlings and sires, and will be followed at the end of the season by a sale of horses in training. All this thoroughbred stock is the property of the association formed seven years ago under the auspices of Count de Lagrange, and buyers are expected to find their way from every part of the habitable globe to the little village on the banks of the Eure, Dangu, at which the sale is to be held. Is a village in the department of the Eure, about five miles from Gisors, a town on the line from Paris to Dieppe, and Count de Lagrange owns nearly all the land in this and in the neighboring commune of Neaufles-St.-Martin. Two hundred acres of pasturage and fifteen hundred of arable land, all in one piece that Count de Lagrange has been breeding and training race horses for so many years, and the perfect order which characterizes the whole establishment goes far to account for its success.

Under the Circumstances.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A citizen who yesterday received a telegram to meet a friend from the western part of the State at the depot, was there on time, and after the greeting said to him:

"Now, we'll get on the car and go right up to the house."

"But you are not keeping house."

"No; I'm boarding at the same old place."

"Then I can't go."

"Can't? What's the trouble?"

"Nothing under the circumstances I should not like to eat dinner with you."

"What circumstances?"

"Well, Travers's present wife used to be my wife. We didn't exactly agree, and she's got a divorce and came down here and married him."

"Why, that's nothing. Such a trifle as that wouldn't stop me."

"Yes, I know; but I'd rather not go. I've applied for a divorce from the wife I married after I'm on left me, and she's in town, too, and if I should meet the pair up there I don't believe I could eat half a meal—really I couldn't."

TWENTY WORDS for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST DISPATCH.

Telephone Offices St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

All classes of "Want Advertisements" will be received for the "Post-Dispatch" at the following places and charged for at the same rate as if left at the main office. Each branch office is provided with telephone connection with the main office. All wants handed in before 12 o'clock (mid day) will be telephoned at once to this office and appear in the issue of the same afternoon. Orders for the delivery of the paper, by carrier, at 15 cents a week, also received.

E. Geissler, Pharmacist, St. Ange and Park Aves.
C. K. Jones & Co., Druggists, 1400 Garrison Ave.
Otto D'Amour, Druggist, Broadway and Chambers street.
Jno. W. O'Brien, Druggist, 1707 Cass Avenue.
J. W. Tomlinson, Pharmacist, 18th and Benton st.
Wm. R. Grant, Druggist, 3514 Olive st.
B. F. A. Spilker, Druggist, 1500 Chouteau Ave
J. H. Good, Druggist, 2345 Olive st.
Geo. Weinsberg, Apothecary, Marion and Menard streets.
Thos. S. Glenn, Druggist, 2038 Washington Ave.
Chas. Gulath, Druggist, 2612 Carondelet Ave.
A. Syercyna, 2740 Morgan street.
Adolph Preifer, Druggist, Broadway and Salisbury streets.

Telephone Numbers—
Business Department . . . . 558.
Editorial Rooms . . . . 501.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements of a purely personal nature inserted under head of "Personal" at the rate of ten cents by twenty words. Matter accompanied by money may be sent through mail

IF Miss Ree Holbrooks is in the city she will learn something of great importance by addressing N. 59, this office. fi

IF Mr. Caspar Smith, who was with Co. I, First Regiment Infantry, U. S. A., at Fort Randall, Dakota, in May, 1881, will send his address to or call on Capt. Walker he will confer a great favor upon a sick friend. s

MARIA and Anna Duffy, sisters, for their address, a dressmaker, cousin, care of Alex. J. P. Gare office, Pine st. s1

NEMA: Letter received too late to keep appointment. Please make new one. Address as before. D. J. R. fi

PERSONAL—Harry: Letter in this office for you. Stella. fi

PERSONAL—A married man, American, having some client time, and some means, and not making all the pleasures at home, would like to meet the equal kind of gentleman married lady amusement. A. R. O. this office. fi

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

CIGAR store in good locality; reason for selling, parties leaving the city. Ad. R 57, this office.

FOR SALE—A general stock of merchandise in a rapidly growing town, 12 miles from Springfield, on railroad. The best farming district in the Southwest; the house is doing the leading business of the place, is well and favorably known; good reason for selling. Ad. Box 125, Springfield, Mo. 14

FOR SALE—The Pine Street Coffee-house. Inquire 304 Pine st. f4

FOR SALE—Livery stable, commercial horses and vehicles; story and basement brick bakery, with 12 sleeping rooms; well located business property, all adjoining counters. Ad. C. H. Goffe & Co., Springfield, Mo. s6

FOR SALE—First-class grocery now doing a good business owner leaving the city. A rare chance for some one looking for location; reason for selling, $2,800 cash. Address T. E. Watts, Ill. s6

FOR SALE—A very desirable drug store, doing an excellent business; reasons for selling death of the proprietor. For particulars, address R. C. Schum, s. w. cor. Fifth and Market st. St. Louis.

GOING CHEAP FOR CASH—The remainder of stock consisting of piece goods suits and notions, cash drawers, show-cases, counters, shelving, fixtures and safe. This is an old and well-established business, and is selling out on account of ill health. Apply at 11 Franklin av. m4

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ALL cast off clothing bought by N. Jacobs, 308 Lucas st. Address postal card f74

CALIFORNIA ports, sherries, Angelica and brandies retailed at wholesale prices at Bleyer's, 5th and Market.

DR. J. H. McINTYRE.—Office, 614 Olive st.; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Residence, 2651 Morgan st.

FINE laundering, collars and cuffs equal to Eastern work, 20c per dozen. 609 Pine st., 312 Locust st. 815 Washington av. Missouri Steam Laundry.

INSURE with HOLLAND & PRATT, 223 Olive street.

John Lotirup, 218 N. Seventh Street,

Boot and shoemaker, makes the finest shoes in the world for the least money. 74

LATEST sheet music at E. T. Jett's, 804 Olive st. Send for catalogue.

McDOWELL'S VOICE-BUILDING AND ELOCUTION CHART.

Elocution and Dramatic Studies, N. E. cor. Sixteenth and Pine 74

MRS. LAURA DE KNEVETT, spiritualistic medium, natural clairvoyant and real guide for life. 1413 Morgan st. s6

OUR family supply depot for fine wines, whiskies and brandies is the most complete west of new York; prices strictly wholesale. The Bleyer Distilling Co., 5th and Market.

THE Copying House has moved from 823 N. 4th st. to s. w. cor. 4th and Morgan, with a full line of pictures, frames, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, photo albums and all the latest novelties, wholesale and retail. Frames manufactured to order. 74

WANTED—Attractions for Keyesville Fair, five days, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 3rd. Apply to Wm. E. Hill, president Keyesville, Mo. 1

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—Good leading man to join company immediately; also musicians. A. S. Trefore, Dramatic Agent, 206 N. 7th st. f75

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRACTICAL druggist might purchase a half or whole interest in a splendid drug business. Address Lock Box 818, Joplin, Mo. 2

SHEET music 5c; regular price 35c to 75; 1,000 pieces; send for catalogue. Book and News Depot, s. w. cor. 14th and Olive sts., St. Louis. 2

BUSINESS WANTED.

INSURE with HOLLAND & PRATT, 223 Olive street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

25 LOVELY chromo cards, no two alike, with name, 50c; 50 for 75c; 100 for $1. Address E. F. Fisher, 327 Cass av., St. Louis. s5

$5,000 SCHOOL SHOES at 50c on the dollar. Wm. Agle. 5

A GOOD hunting dog for sale cheap. 2307 Market st. s2

BARBURNER and two other stoves for sale at 619 Pine st. f5

FOR SALE—A good second-hand safe, double door and combination lock, cheap. Northwest corner 5th and Market sts.

FOR SALE—Calfskin, nearly new; bargain. R. Williamson, Pullman office, 5th and Washington.

FOR SALE—120 pieces clear yellow pine 18 feet long, 12x24 inches, also 36 pieces 22 feet long 12x8 inches. No. 1001 N. Main st. s5

INSURE with HOLLAND & PRATT, 223 Olive street.

MITCHELL'S CANDIES (none made). French fruits, Canton ginger in syrup and crystallized, bon-bons, chocolates, etc. 418 Olive street.

PUREST strains of full-blooded white Leghorn, black Spanish and Dominique chickens. Eggs from same $1 or $3. 416 Olive st.

POLICE SIRES—Attention! A few fine rosewood police clubs for sale at Markies House, 3d st. f5

PIANOS of all grades, new and second-hand, for sale at great bargains or for rent at H. Koerner's, 1103 Olive street.

TWO ice-chests, one large and one small, suitable for meat shop or milk depot, for sale. Call or address 805 N. 7th st. f5

TO Whom It May Concern—Notice is hereby given, that I will on or before the 15th day of October (60 days from date) sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, 2,000 pieces more or less of Cedar Posts, now on hand at my Depot Co. in Planters' Warehouse, corner 9th and Rutger sts. All persons having charges against said warehouse on Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, at 9 o'clock a. m., if same are not sooner paid. E. V. Ringo, proprietor.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

40 ACRES near Florissant, at auction, Dr. List's room, Fourth and Chestnut, September 16, 1 p. m. Inquire of C. Catello, florist, st. or of F. Vastine, Nos. 2 & 4 Bank. St. Louis. f6

FOR SALE—A farm of 236 acres in Moniteau county, 2 orchards, fruit, water, ice and fencing, 10 miles from Sedalia, 2 miles from Missouri Pacific railroad, 80 miles from St. Louis. Address M. A. B., 2827 Morgan st. s

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$1,000—$100 CASH balance $15 monthly—3 rooms and three rooms on alley; well, cistern, cellar; stable, bar 7x30; suit carpenter, tenant or agent; owner; storage; now vacant; for rent $6.00 this house, at 3 p. m. All out west; 5c car fare. Ap. R., 715 Pine. s7

$2,250 CASH will buy sale on E. 9th street, 2 lots 25 feet front; now renting at 8 per cent per year. Richards, 604 Pine st. s7

FOR SALE—Ten room house in business part of city; rent cheap; will sell at a bargain. Address A. 13, this office. f4

FOR SALE—Three-room house and lot 50x145. Apply at 2d floor, north house west of Taylor Place, $1,600. s7

HORSES AND VEHICLES

Wanted

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

WANTED—A work-horse; state size, and price. Ad. R 42, this office. m11

WANTED—To hire a light wagon and horse for a few weeks; if satisfactory and reasonable will buy. Address P 7, this office. f11

For sale

FOR SALE—A large young horse, gentle and kind; trade for buggy. Gilbert's 3d st. f12

FOR SALE—Black bay mare, turning five years old, 15¾ hands high; can trot to trot under three minutes; perfectly sound. Call at 2 22 Locust st. s 2

FOR SALE—Two No. 1 delivery wagons; one high, three springs; and one heavy, at 1020 Washington av., at lamp of rear. s12

FOR SALE—Sound, handsome strong horse, in good condition; has been used by lady for 3 years; a bargain can be had. 1140 Dickerson's, near Ivory. f2

FOR SALE—A one horse top buggy, cheap; price $50. Inquire at 808 Broadway. s12

FOR SALE—Very cheap, two light three-spring wagons; to be one and a half business wagons; one second-hand phaeton, two side-bar buggies, at 2315 Chouteau av. Kris Mahoon. s12

MUCH used English saddle and bridle equipments for both ladies and gents. Also a complete line of hand-made road harness, ranging from $35 upwards. Custom work a specialty, and in style and quality equal to any in this or any other market. Henry A. Hausmen, 704 Pine st. 12

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

4 LARGE front rooms, fur. or unfur., with board if not too far to suit; also parties wishing a few day boarders invited. Inquire 2807 Morgan st.

20 S. SIXTEENTH ST.—Four rooms and bath, second story, for light housekeeping. f15

28 S. FIFTEENTH T.—Nicely furnished rooms with all modern improvements; also exp. s13

119 S. SECOND T.—Two neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire after 6 p. m. s13

211 N. TWELFTH ST.—Furnished room for rent. f13

309 S. THIRD.—Neatly furnished for housekeeping; also front and rear rooms good neighborhood; the house newly renovated; southern exposure. Established 1864. f13

608 MARKET ST. (Near business center)—Elegantly fur. rooms, by day, week or month.

805 PINE ST.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms; prices reasonable. f13

1035 WINTER ST.—A nicely furnished front parlor, for one or two gentlemen. s13

1116 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; also unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, to respectable parties s13

1124 OLIVE ST.—Nice fur. and unfur. rooms cheap to good tenants; also one nice light second story front room, suitable for four seats. s13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

1125 WASHINGTON AV.—Suite of parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also other rooms. f13

1313 CHESTNUT ST.—Newly furnished rooms for rent. f8

1417 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for rent, with bath; also ex. s13

1516 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished second story front room with all conveniences; with or without board; small private family. s13

1525 OLIVE ST.—First floor saloon parlor, also other front rooms, southern exposure, furnished; on large, the other small. s13

1606 MARKET ST.—Five nice rooms and large hall, on third floor, $17; water included. s13

1620 N. NINETEENTH ST.—Three rooms on first floor; water paid for. s13

1827-9 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms; also, other rooms with or ex.; references required. s13

2314 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished room; also hall room. s13

2608 WASH ST.—Two rooms, second story front, nicely furnished; gas and bath; suitable for light housekeeping. s13

3839 FINNEY AV.—For rent, three pleasant rooms, 2d floor, southern exposure, water and gas. Apply in store. s13

FOR RENT.—One nicely furnished front room, second story; also middle room at 919 N. 20th st., half block from cars. s13

FOR RENT—Two third-story connecting rooms, unfurnished, cheap; on Compton av. and Morgan, to gentleman; private family; refs. req. Ad. N. 34, this office. s13

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms on first floor, front; private family; good location; privilege of bath; within two blocks of Franklin av. cars. Ad. N. 57, this office. f13

FURNISHED rooms, with board. 909 North Market st. s13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room; southern exposure and bath. Call at 1822 S. Tenth st., cor. of Autumn. s13

FOR RENT—Three desirable rooms; with or without board; private family; no children; refs. req. Apply at 1316 Spruce st. f13

FOR RENT—One elegant furnished second story front room, for one or two gent.; woman and child with bath; private family. 1909 Carr Place (Washington). s13

NICELY furnished rooms; bath and gas; reasonable terms. 907 S. 9th st. f13

NEWLY furnished front rooms with board. A few table boarders wanted. 2306 Olive st. f13

PLEASANT front room, unfurnished, with board, 6:30 dinner, in private family; nice location, close to street cars. Address R. 56, this office. f13

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2014 GRAND AV.—Opposite middle gate of Fair Grounds, six rooms, water in kitchen. s14

2701 SARAH ST.—Seven rooms, hall, bath and gas; corner house. s14

2943 EASTON AV.—New 10-room house; rent $70. Lot 2947 Easton av. 14

3110 CLARK AV.—Stone front 9 rooms, hall, bath and gas; front and side yard; washing tubs. s14

A HOUSE of 6 rooms; moderate style; in complete order; 50 feet front, West End; half block from cars; $18.00; terms to suit. Ad. N. 55, this office. s4

FOR RENT—Frame cottage, three or five rooms, water, large barn, lot; suit teamster. Aubert Place. Ad. T 5 Pine st. s4

FOR RENT—2 room stone front house on Nineteenth st., between Wash and Carr. Possession given September 1st. Ad. J. this office.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT CHEAP—Three floors, office and elevator. Apply at 308 N. Commercial st. w17

FOR RENT—Store room; No. 10 N. 7th st. S. Myers, 619 and 621 Market st. s17

FOR RENT—Wehave for rent or lease a large building and lot suitable for any line of manufacturing; centrally located. N. 89, this office. s17

FOR RENT—Offices and basement, Franklin Bank building, corner 8th and Morgan. Inq. at the bank.

WANTED—Some one to take half of a store in 9, this office. s17

BOARDING.

924 CHOUTEAU AV.—Second story front room with board; first-class location; large yard. s18

1424 OLIVE ST.—Cool, airy rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board; all conveniences; transient and day boarders accom.

1834 LUCAS PLACE—One nicely furnished front room, with board. s18

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished room with board; also back parlor, well lighted, unfurnished. 1226 Washington av. f18

BOARDERS wanted; also furnished rooms to rent at 619 Pine st. Table board $3 25 per week. f18

FORD HOUSE—S. W. corner of 8th and Pine sts. Terms: Meals, 25c; per day $1; per week $5.

BOARD WANTED

BOARD wanted by gent, and wife; where table is first-class. Refs. ex. T. H., this office. f12

TWO couples can secure board, with large, well ventilated rooms in a small private family; several of house perfect; west end of Pine st. Ad. R. 89, this office. s13

BOARDING AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board in private family. Address, with terms, X. 87, this office. f2

HOUSES ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

BY November 1, by a prompt and careful tenant, 7 or 8 room house, modern conveniences. Address, stating location and rent, N. 36, this office. f11

FURNISHED suite wanted within five blocks of this office; must be first-class. Address R 47, this office. f11

WANTED—For young couple, 4 rooms or small cottage convenient to cars. State rent, where, which must be moderate. Address 1604 S. Market street. f11

WANTED—A nicely furnished room by young gentleman, with breakfast; in small private family; within 10 minutes walk to Fair Ass. and Grand sts., or near Lafayette Park. Add. with terms and particulars N. 51, this office. s11

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—A stone-worker, with some capital, to work a quarry on royalty in a growing county where there is a good mill for sale cheap. Address or call on Peter J. McLain & Otterson, North Springfield, Mo. 29

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

A MONDE LIGHT, 2007 Main st., Cremone Toilet Soap (twenty-seven years' reputation) for sale and delivered 26

ANY ONE having a fine marble-top dining-case or bureau, or of furniture for sale at a reasonable price, address R. 45, this office. f26

GENTLEMEN, go to 118 Franklin av. to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and repaired. s6

McDOWELL'S VOICE-BUILDING AND ELOCUTION CHART.

Elocution and Dramatic Studies, N. E. cor. Sixteenth and Pine. 26

MITCHELL'S Bon-Bons, Chocolates, French fruit candies, 418 Olive st.

WANTED—Small second-hand book-case for Sunday school. R. 12, this office f26

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate of Deposit No. 27,984, for $100, issued by the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, on or about Sept. 4, 1882 and payable on demand to the order of Chas. Gorman. Everybody is cautioned not to negotiate the same as payment thereon has been stopped. Charles Gorman.

LOST—Out of car, baby carriage and chair attached between Union Depot and Forest Park, on the Wabash Railroad. Ad. one finding same and returning to American Express office at Union Depot will be liberally rewarded. 299

LOST—Bicycle, tan dog, large ears, short tail, brindle collar with Ad. and Club on it. Will reward; give reference. Does answer to name of Nip. s12

STRAYED or stolen from pasture on King's Highway and Manchester road (Forest Park Station), Sept. 15, one mare by name, lame in front hoof; $25 reward will be paid by returning to John M. Sellers.

TAKEN UP—One black mare mule and one bay mule; call at Ashland House and White av., Natural Bridge road. s10

STORAGE.

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. C. B. Brossell, 605 Pine st.

STORAGE for furniture; money advanced if desired; packing and shipping done; lowest rates. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st.

MUSICAL.

ERNEST SPIERING, violin teacher, 1104 Chambers st. Lessons at pupil's residence if required.

FOR SALE—A good bass-fiddle. R. 55, this office.

MRS. WOOD wants pupils to take lessons on piano; terms $4 per; free use of piano for practice. Address 306 Pine st. f27

PIANOS—Wheelock pianos, the best now made. For sale on easy payments at H. Koerner's, 1103 Olive street.

EDUCATIONAL.

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

A TH ROUGH, practical teacher wants a few more pupils, ladies or gentlemen, to take private lessons in book-keeping; lessons at pupil's residence if preferred. Ad. O. 16, this office. s9

FRANKLIN COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute, Granite Building, southwest corner 4th and Market. The day and night session will begin Sept. 4th. F. C. KOSMAK.

JOHNSON'S select school has reopened at 3227 Cass av.; tuition, $1 per week or $10 per quarter of 12 weeks. s29

McDOWELL'S VOICE-BUILDING AND ELOCUTION CHART.

Elocution and Dramatic Studies, N. E. cor. Sixteenth and Pine. 29

MISS ANNA P. SCOTT'S Select School and Kindergarten reopens Sept. 15, 1882. 2306 Olive st. s9

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES made on certificates Merchants' Exchange; also on her good collaterals. James McDonough, Room 7, 314 Pine st. s1

CASH loaned on furniture without removal; confidential. J. Morrison, 322 Chestnut st., room 1.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on household furniture without removal; also on other collaterals, and with or without commission, at lowest rates; confidential. Commercial Banking Association, 624 Locust st., S. E. cor. s31

Money to Loan.

$50,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 on real estate at 6 per cent. JOHN LADY & Co. 305½ Olive street.

MONEY TO LOAN on household goods without removal; business confidential; no brokerage or commission charged. D. H. Evans & Co., 207 N. Seventh street.

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residences; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brokers & Vouchers, 103 Pine.

MONEY TO LOAN on household furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. C. F. Betts, corner Pine and 8th sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—On all personal property in sums from 2d to $5,000. Golden Eagle Loan Office, 128 S. Fifth street.

BOOKS.

10,000 SECOND-HAND BOOKS, new and second-hand bookcases for sale cheap. Call and get catalogue. Thomas Kane & Co., 109 N. 7th st.

SCHOOL BOOKS—The largest stock of new and second-hand school books in the city and at the lowest prices. Frank Archer, 515 Pine st.

ALL SORTS.

ALL the newest designs in parlor mantel grates, window guards, etc. Call at 2 9 N. 9th st. and get cheap at 8 sphe st. 113 and 115 Franklin av. s22

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, EGGS, HONEY. WM. NIMS, 424 N. Second st.

Bon-aus & Voze,

Manufacturers of carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, City Trucks. Painting and repairing. MAIN AND SPRUCE STS.

BEECHER FURNACE has the greatest heating capacity and is the most economical. F. M. Campbell & Co., 1015 Washington av.

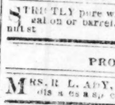
FIRST-CLASS photographing a specialty. Bullock's gallery, 210 Franklin av. Adams & Co.'s gallery, 215 North Fourth street.

ICE. BREWERS, ice retailers, butchers, packers, grocers, and all panting humanity generally, can buy 100 lbs to 5 car-load (Lindell Railway Service ice (pure as the market) at our new branch office and wagon scales, railroad track, Eighteenth and Clark avenue.

JAMES A. SMITH & SON.

NO stranger should leave the city without a box of Lindell Fine Candies. 413 Olive st.

THE county goods at 8250 N. Fourth street will be removed to 609 North Fourth and Madison. Great bargains can be had in parlor suits, engravings, pictures, frames, etc. Must be removed.



The St. Louis Mutual House Building Co., 518 Walnut st.

Loans large and small amounts on city real estate. Payments monthly. Terms greatly reduced.

STRICTLY pure wines and liquors by the bottle, gallon or barrel, at T. Judas Smith's, 515 Walnut st.

PROFESSIONAL

MRS. R. L. ABEY, M. D., treatment of female diseases a specialty. 1002 Locust st. 31

REMOVALS.

CORSETS—MME. E. WILLIS removed from 1120 Olive st. to 1226 Washington av. 35

DR. FUNKHOUSE has moved his residence to No. 2824 Pine street. His office is still at the southeast corner of 14th and Olive sts. f30

DR. WHITAKER—Removed from 6th and Biddle to 207 N. 7th st. s30

MISS L. E. MUNDY has removed from 610 Olive to 206 N. 6th, where she would be pleased to see her customers. f5

FREE OF CHARGE

All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," for either situations or help—male or female—will be inserted without charge. All other "Wants," not exceeding three lines, and not of a business nature, ten cents each insertion. The Post Dispatch has a much larger city circulation than any other paper in St. Louis, and is specially adapted for small advertisements under this head. To secure proper classification advertisements must be handed in before one o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

A YOUNG man of good education, book-keeper and letter-writer, desires employment in any capacity, either by day or night. Address N. 58, this office. m26

SITUATION in a bank by a man with six years' experience as book-keeper; first-class references; best of security. Ad. N. 20, this office f29

THOROUGH practical book-keeper wants day or night work; best of ref. Ad. N. 90, this office. s26

WANTED By an expert book-keeper, a position; references given, and bond, if required. Ad. N. 72, this office. f29

YOUNG man of experience wants situation as book-keeper or assistant; best refs. Address N. 45, this office. s26

Clerks and Salesmen.

A traveling salesman for Texas in any branch of the dry goods trade; ten years' experience in the best dry goods houses and Spanish. Ad. N. 88, this office. s27

CHRISTIAN gentleman who is experienced in real estate business, now local collector for two of the largest houses in the city, either for merchandise or real estate, wishes to change; can furnish the best of references. Address R. 44, this office. s27

EXPERIENCED young man, with practical business ideas of the time, would like a position in any respectable business house. R. 44, this office. m27

SITUATION in some wholesale house; have had seven years' experience as salesman and can furnish the best of references. Address R. 47, this office. f27

SITUATION wanted by a young German well acquainted with groceries; is also shoemaker. N. 84, this office.

SITUATION of any kind wanted by a young man; has had experience in surveying and platting city property; draws maps and writing out deeds, and has kept the books in a real estate office; desires employment as clerk, bookkeeper or collector in a real estate or insurance office; wages asked moderate. Ad. for three days W. Y. S., Hotel Brunswick, corner 7th and St. Charles st. s27

WANTED—A situation to traveling in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama for wholesale grocery or liquor house; city reference given. Ad. N. 35, this office f27

YOUNG man good morals, not German, wants position in drug store. Ad. N. 66, this office. f27

YOUNG man quick at figures, good penman, fairly proficient, wants active situation; not afraid of work; salary no object; best refs. Ad. R. 42, this office. m27

The Trades.

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

A BOY 18 wishes to learn the lock-smith trade; has had one year's experience. P. 96, this office. f12

A DEAF and dumb boy of 14 years would like to learn a trade of some kind. Ad. Fred. Schraudner, No. 14 2 N. 14th st. m28

A YOUNG man is in want of a situation in a cigar and tobacco store; give good ref. Ad. N. 84, this office. s25

HOME-MADE candy maker wishes a situation at the Fair. Address S. A., 2969 East n av. s28

LITHOGRAPHER wanted by a first-class touch-and-flat stone hand; steady work and good wages. Address Lithographer, 1318 Pine st. s31

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CASH loaned on furniture without removal; confidential. J. Morrison, 322 Chestnut st., room 1.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, to sell from wagon to the retail grocery trade. R. 58 this office m 7

WANTED—Situation as city salesman; refer to wholesale and jobbers. Address S. R., 138 Olive st.

WANTED—Situation by a married man, English, German and good penman, acquainted with the trade generally; can drive and deliver and willing to work; best city reference. Address N. 81, this office. 137

WANTED—A man who has had as a surveyor large experience in surveying and platting city property; draws maps and writing out deeds, and has kept the books in a real estate office, desires employment as clerk, bookkeeper or collector in a real estate or insurance office; wages asked moderate. Ad. for three days W. Y. S., Hotel Brunswick, corner 7th and St. Charles st. s37

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SITUATION wanted by a first-class tin and cut-sheet worker; 5 years' experience. Address Tinner, South Bend Ind. f28

WANTED—By a married man, any kind of work to make a living; is an experienced painter, and not afraid of work. Call or address C. B., 2708 N. 7th st. s28

WANTED—Situation as shirt-cutter by practical man; has had several years' experience. Ad. N. 7th, this office f28

WANTED—Situation in a printing house; have some experience. Ad. R. 49, this office

WANTED—Situation as locomotive brass molder; country preferred. Ad. or inquire at 3292 Clara st. S. S. Louis. m28

Coachmen and Drivers.

MAN of 20 wants situation as coachman in private family; prefer city del very wagon; best city ref. ren e. Ad. N. 98, this office. s29

STEADY young married man has his situation to change; is a good driver and delivery wagoner; is quainted in the city; best of references. Ad. N. 98, this office. s29

WANTED—By a young man, situation as coachman; not afraid of work; ref. furnished; will work cheap. Ad. N. 70 this office f29

WANTED—Situation by a man of 34; can drive and keep horses; can refer to private or business. English and German good references. Address S. N. 3, this office. f29

WANTED—Situation by a boy 16 years of age to do errands. Ad. E 2 this office. m29

YOUNG man wants situation to drive delivery wagon or to wholesale house; best city reference given. Ad. N. 5, this office. s29

YOUNG man wants place in private family; tend horse and make himself generally useful at anything asked; best ref. R. 46, this office.

Cooks.

A SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook; best of city reference. Call at 2 9 N. 9th st. s4

FIRST-CLASS cook wishes a situation in private family. 2936 Easton st. No postals. m30

WANTED—Situation by two cooks; good men; first-class in their work; can give best of references; one can do housework. Ad. N. 76, this office f30

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and type writer desires extra work evenings; will furnish machine if required. Address S. 4, this office. m31

Boys.

A BOY 15 years wants work of any kind. Apply 608 N. 4th st. s27

A BOY 17 yr old would like a situation in some store. Direct at No. 74 Chestnut st. s12

SITUATION wanted by a boy of 15 in some store or office where he can advance; wages not the first consideration. Address N 77, this office f12

WANTED—Situation by a boy; no kind of business. N. 89, this office s12

Miscellaneous.

All advertisements can be sent through Post-Dispatch Telephone Offices. See list at the head of paper.

ANY NEGRO preaching on a situation as waiting month's vacation; will give one-fourth first month's wages; good ref. A. Bo., this office. s29

ASSISTANT teacher, who has been preside at the the office. m28 s4

A YOUNG man wishes a situation of any kind. Ad. N. 94, this office. s29

A TEN-strike—Wants a situation without chore; has had experience; f

FOR SALE

$50,000 HENRY COUNTY New 6s.
$20,000 BENTON COUNTY New 6s.
$15,000 CITY OF LOUISIANA New 6s.
$ 8,000 PETTIS COUNTY New 6s.

The 5-20-year Missouri State Bonds being called in cease to bear interest September 1. We will take them at par and interest in exchange for any of the above named bonds.

WM. C. LITTLE & CO.,
213 N. Third Street, St. Louis.

MONEY.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, September 15—11 A. M.—Stocks opened strong and ⅛@⅜c higher and trade advanced ⅛@⅞c. This was followed by a decline of ⅛@1¼, St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba, Northwest, Union Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental leading. Wheat ⅛@¾c lower, dull and heavy.

Corrected daily by Wm. C. Little & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 213 North Third street, city.

U. S BONDS.

	When due.	Interest payable	Bid.	Ask.
6's of 1881	1881	Jan'y & July	101	101⅛
6's of 1881	1881	M. A. N. & F.	101	101⅛
4½ per cent bds	1891	J. S. D. & M.	114½	115
4 per cent bds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	119½	120½

STATE BONDS.

Mo. 6's	1882	Jan. & July	103½	
Mo. 6's	1886-'87	Jan. & July	106	108
Mo. 6's	1888-'89	Jan. & July	109	110
Mo. 6's	1894	Jan. & July	125	
Mo. 5-20's of 1868 and 1876	1885-'98	Jan. & July	100	
Mo. 5-20's of 1877	1887	Jan. & July	100	

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6's, gold	1882-'94	Various	114	116
City 6's, gold	1888	May & Nov.	116	118
City 6's, C's	1886-'87	Various	107	109
City water 6's	1867	June & Dec 25	107	108
City water 6's	1890	June & Dec 25	109½	111½
City water 6's	1892	April & Oct.	112	113½
City 6's, gold	1895	April & Oct.	107	108½
County 6's, gold	1885-'95	Jan. & July	114	116
County Park	1895	Jan. & July	118	
County 7's, C's	1885	Jan. & July	105	

*Interest to seller.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. & Aug.	104	106
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan. & July	109	111
N. Mo. 1st m 7s	1900	Jan. & July	117	
K. P. 1st m 6s	1895	Feb. & Aug.	110	
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June & Dec.	110	112
K. P. D. ex 7s	1899	May & Nov.	103	105
K. P. Consols	1919	May & Nov.	103	105
W. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. & Aug.	113	117

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$1 57	
Land warrants, 120 acres	1 39	
Land warrants, 80 acres	1 21	
Land warrants, 40 acres	45	
Clearings to-day	$2,567,281	
Clearings to-day	364,804	

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Money 6. Prime mercantile 6@7. Bar silver 113⅞; sterling weak and nominal; rates reduced ½ actual business closing, 484¾ for governments, 485 for state securities. Railroads generally firm. Stocks—After 11 o'clock market continued in decidedly active and recovery of ½@2⅞ from lowest. Alton and Terre Haute preferred and Northwest most conspicuous, but at noon all again sold down ½@1. Louisville and New Albany leading the decline. Fives exceeded 101½; 4⅛s 113; 4s 120; Pacific 6s of '95, 124.

New York Closing Quotations.

Corrected by Wm. C. Little & Co., 213 N. Third street.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	65½	66	65	65
Central New Jersey	84⅞	85⅜	80⅝	80⅝
Central Pacific	97⅛	98	93⅞	94
Chesapeake and Ohio	24	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜
do pref	41	41	40¾	40¾
Chicago and Alton	140	140	140	140
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	113	113⅛	112	112
do pref	118	118	117	117
Chicago, R. I. & P	131⅜	131⅜	130⅜	130⅜
Chicago, St. L. & P	18	18	17½	17½
do pref	32	32	31	31
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	127½	127½	126¾	126¾
do pref				
Chicago St. L. & N. O				
Chicago and Northwest	149¾	149¾	148¾	148¾
do pref				
Col., Chic. and I. C	83	83	82	82
Chicago and I. C	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
Del., L. & W. and Western	134	134	133	133
Delaware and Hudson	116	116	115	115
Denver and Rio Grande	39⅝	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞
Kansas and St. Joe				
do pref				
Houston and Texas	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
Evansville and Terre Haute				
Lake Shore	118	118	116	116
Lake Erie and Western	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
Louisville and Nashville	74	74	73	73
Marietta and Cincinnati				
do 1st pref	61	61⅜	61	61
do 2d pref	40	40	40	40
Missouri Pacific	106	106	105	105
Mo., Kansas and Texas	30	30⅜	29¾	29¾
Manhattan Elevated	93	93	92	92
Metropolitan Elevated	91	91	89	89
New York Central	134⅜	134⅜	133⅜	133⅜
Northern Pacific				
do pref				
Nashville, Chat. and St. L	62	62	62	62
Norfolk and Western				
do pref				
Ohio and Mississippi				
Ohio Central	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ohio Southern				
Ontario and Western	27⅝	27⅝	27	27
Pacific Mail	45⅞	47⅜	46⅜	46⅜
Philadelphia and Reading	65⅜	65⅜	64⅜	64⅜
St. L. and San Francisco	26½	26½	26½	26½
do 1st pref				
do 2d pref				
Texas Pacific	51⅜	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝
Union Pacific	113⅝	114⅛	113⅛	114⅛
Wabash, St. L. and P	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
do pref	50¾	50¾	49⅞	49⅞
Western Union Tel. Co	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
Wells Fargo Express	147½	147½	147½	147½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	142¾	142¾	141¾	141¾

HAYNES, MINOR & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
213 and 214 Chamber of Commerce,
St Louis.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and will give careful attention to receiving and shipping of Grain, and have special facilities for handling orders for future delivery, in this and all the leading markets.

R. R. MAGNUS,
Broker In
COTTON
Grain and Provisions,
210 CHESTNUT ST., ST. LOUIS.
CORRESPONDENTS—Sawyer, Wallace & Co., Carder & Henderson, New York; J. B. Hobbs & Co., Bacon Brancker, Boxwell & Co., Liverpool.

R. H. SHOTWELL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And General Commission Brokers.
Orders promptly executed in New York, New Orleans and Chicago.
OFFICE: 216 S. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

BONDED IMPORT AGENCY
of the Great Western Despatch.
ALFRED C. SMITH, manager at St. Louis.
Custom-house and Insurance Broker.
Office: 111 N. Third st.
Attends to all branches of Custom-house business. Shipments handled from any part of the world. Special instructions, also customs tariffs furnished on application.

T. S. FOSTER, Jr. W. H. BARNETT.
FOSTER & CO.,
Cotton, Grain and Provisions.
Contracts for "Future Delivery" promptly executed in N. Y., N. O. and Chicago. 219 Chestnut Street.

COMMERCE.

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis,

FROM THE ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING YESTERDAY.

	City.	R. & River.	Total.
Wheat	6,449	80,432	86,715
Corn	8,760	29,007	8,777
Oats	8,090	862	1,352
Rye	1,417	.....	.....
Barley	1,121	.....	.....
			120,036
			46,544
			10,104
			1,417
			1,121
			184,862

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators at the Opening of Business.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
To-day	644,347	330,167	133,635	13,469	7,661
Yesterday	710,029	375,511	139,668	14,826	8,782
Sept. 16, 1881	844,629	1,848,577	103,088	53,819	9,216

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS.—Wheat—100 cars No. 2 red, 1 cars No. 3 red, 57 cars No. 4, 3 cars rejected, 15 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car rejected spring; total, 142 cars.

Corn—2 cars No. 2 mixed; total, 2 cars.

Oats—14 cars No. 2, total, 14 cars.

Barley—None.

Rye—4 No. 2, 3 cars rejected; total, 7 cars.

Total in, 165 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS.—Wheat—7 cars 92,000 bu No. 2 red, 6 cars 26,000 bu No. 3 red, 1 car No. 4, 3 cars rejected, 23 cars No. 2 Mediterranean; total, 40 cars 118,000 bu.

Corn—7 cars No. 2 white-mixed, 15 cars No. 2 mixed; total, 22 cars.

Oats—12 cars No. 2.

Rye—None.

Total out, 74 cars 118,000 bu.

Chicago Exchange

CHICAGO, September 15.—At 11:30 prices on 'Change had advanced all around; wheat ⅜@⅝c; corn ⅝@1, except September, which is unchanged; oats ⅛@⅝c; pork 12½@22½; lard 12½@20. Weather fine. Receipts large. Hogs—Receipts 7,600 head; and weak; sales $7 40@9. Cattle—Receipts 6,600; strong; exports $7@7 60; good to choice shipping $6@6 60; common to fair $4@5 60; butchers' $2 40@4; Texans $3 60@4 30; half-breeds and Americans $4@5.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The failures for seven days, reported to New York, number 168, of which 101 occurred in the country generally and 7 in New York City. The principal failure in New York was that of Cecil Rawson, produce commission merchant, which was due to flurry in lard. It is thought, however, that he will soon resume.

The Markets.

FORENOON SESSION.

Flour—Receipts 8,350 brls. Unchanged in price, but slow and weak, as there was only a small order trade; exporters entirely out. We quote round lots at depot and on levee: Extra fancy $5 00@5 15; fancy $4 80@4 90; choice $4 60@4 70; family $4 10@4 20; XXX $3 65@3 80; XX $3 40@3 50; X $3 00@3 10; superfine $2 80@2 90; fine $2 30@2 60; favorite brands 50c higher; patents $5 75@6 50.

Cornmeal—Dull at $3 00 on orders; grit, pearl meal and hominy $4 80@4 90.

Rye Flour—Scarce at $4 20@4 40 dcl. as to quality.

Wheat—Receipts 14,867 sks, 67,500 bu. Higher for cash grades under an active shipping demand that came for all qualities, exporters competing with rail shippers for No. 2 red, which was also in milling demand. Futures did not partake of the strength of cash, but on the contrary were generally weak, as advices from other markets were unfavorable, but the close on September and November was the same as yesterday's, while October was ½c lower, Dec. and Jan. ⅛c lower and year 1-16 off; trad was quiet and small. No. 2 red sold at 92¾@93⅝ regular, 93⅞ in St. L., 93⅝ E. s.; Sept. 92¼ to 92⅞; Oct. 92⅝ to 93¾, closing at 92⅝; Nov. 92⅞@93 to 93¾, closing 93⅛; Dec. 93¾ to 94⅝, closing at year 92⅞ to 92⅝; closing ⅞ @ ⅞; Jan. 94¾; No. 3 red 86¾@88 t. s., 88@88⅞ E. s.; No. 4 82 t. s.; rejected 77 bid for D.; No. 2 Mediterranean 93¼@94 t. s., 93¾@96 E. s.; No. 3 do 87½ bid regular, 88 for St. L., 88¼ E. s.

Corn—Receipts — sks, 550 bu. For cash No. 2 mixed the Eastern shipping continued active and East side stock showed more strength and a fair trade, while other grades were dull and weak. Futures were off again and presented a weak front, but the feeling was rather more unsettled and prices fluctuated within a small range; closed at declines of ⅛c for Sept., ⅜c for Oct., ½c for Nov., ⅝@¾c for year and 1-16c for Jan., but May unchanged from yesterday's close. No. 2 mixed cash 60¼@¾ E. s.; Sept. 59¾ to 59¾; Oct. 57¾ to 58¼, closing 58¼; Nov. 52⅞ to 53¼, closing 53⅛; Dec. 48⅞ year 48 to 48⅜, closing 48⅜; Jan. 46⅞ to 46¾, closing 46¾ bid; May 43⅜ to 43⅝; No. 2 white-mixed 60¾@60 in C.; rejected 59⅝ to 59 cld no sales St. L.; rejected 54⅜ bid.

Oats—Receipts 2,482 sks, 14,400 bu. The market was weaker for cash and grades met slow sale, as the feeling and order demand was small, and prices, however, presented a better appearance and ruled quite strong, but trading was very light. September sold ⅞c higher and year ⅝@⅞c higher; was steady for October and December and ⅛c up for November. No. 2 cash 31⅜ in A., 32 in C. and E. s., 33@3⅜ in St. L.; September 31⅛; October 30½ bid; November 30¾ bid; December 30¾ bid; year 29¼ to 29¾; 32 in C. and E., 31½ in St. L.; no grade 27 bid.

Rye—Receipts 10 sks, 2,750 bu. Lower, but slow and business small. Sales were confined to No. 2 at 56c, regular and E. in C.; rejected was offered at 56 this side, no bid.

Hay—Receipts 234 tons. Weaker and slow This side—Prairie $7@7 50 for fair to good; $8 50 for prime; $9@9 50 for choice; coarse red top $5 @6; timothy—$13 for prime; $15@15 50 for choice; $17 for fancy; E. track—timothy $14@15 for choice.

Millfeed lower, but moving actively. Sacked bran 65 on P. track and f. o. b. this side, 65½@65 at mill, 69 E. track, 63 f. o. b. E. track and 61 for shine next week's delivery.

Provisions—Receipts 250 bbls pork, 166,800 lbs meats, 26,000 lbs lard. Firmer and better every way, though the demand exhibited little improvement. As bacon was in small supply, it was held stiffly, and sales were made of packed at 14⅞ for long clear, 14⅜ for clear ribs and 15½ for short clear, and of loose at 14⅜ for clear ribs and 15.30 for short clear; packed bacon worth 11. Loose dry salt shoulders retailed at 10, long clear at 13.69@6, clear ribs at 12.60@.75 and short clear at 14 10; boxed long clear and clear rib brought 13¾, and short clear 14¼. Lard was salable at 11¾. Pork jobbed freely at $20 40@ 20 50, round lot cash offered at $20 50, bid $20 30; January at $19, no bid. Bacon pork strips went 12¾ spot, but a round lot sold to come out of smoke-house at 12. Hams range from 15@16½; orders ¼c higher. Tallow 6@⅜c for prime country in oil casks; Irregular grease and falling off lots 7¼@7¾; grease tallow 7@7¼. Breakfast bacon 16@18. Grease 5½@6¾ brown, 6¼@7¼c yellow, 7¾@8¾c for white. Beef—Extra mess $13 00@17 per brl, according to brand; $8@9 per half brl; dried 13@16c; sticked choice 17c per pound. Fresh smoked tongues $4 75@5 per doz. Salt—Lake $1 15@20 per brl. Ground alum $1 05 per sack.

Highwines steady and in demand. Sales 197 brls at $1 12 Cincinnati $1 17; Chicago $1 20.

Lead firm. Hard is wanted at $4 70, but the supply on sale is held at a higher price; refined readily sold at $4 75. A lot of 10 tons Chemical was sold for October delivery at $4 75. Spelter holds its own at $5.

Flaxseed firmer and in demand. Sales were made at $1 17@1 17½ on track and $1 19 in warehouse.

Grass Seeds—Timothy lower; selling at $1 92½ for prime. German millet weaker at 60@70, with a sale of good at 65. Hungarian quotable at 50@55; common millet at 45@50; clover at 35@5 20.

Castor Beans—$1 25 bid for spot, September or October.

Closing Prices—1 P. M.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—September 92¾; October 92¾; November 93½; year 93¾. Corn—September 63; October 61½; November 58¾; year 51¾; January 45¾; May 44¾. Oats—September 31; October 30¾; November 30¾; year 30½; May 33⅝. Short ribs—September 13.00@13.10; October 12.85; November 10.82½. Pork—September $20; October and November $19 30; year $18 05; January $18 65; February $18 65; March $18 70. Lard—September 11 47½@.50; October 11 47½@ .50; November 11.45; year 11.32½; January 11.25; February 11.27½@.30; March 11.32½.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—September 92½ bid; October 93 bid; November 93½; December 94; year 92½ bid; January 94¾. Corn—September 60¾ bid; October 59¾ bid; November 51½@⅝; December 48¾ bid; year 49; January 46¾; May 47⅝. Oats—September 31 bid; October 30¾; November 30¼ bid. December 30¾; year 29½ bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat regular; September 98½; October 94@ ⅝; November 95¾; year 94¾. Oil—September 98¾ b.; year 95¾ b. Corn—September 63½; October 62; November 58¾; year 53⅝; January 49¾; May 51¾. Oats—September 31; October 30⅝; November 30¼@⅜; year 30¼; May 32⅝@33. Pork—September $20 55; October $20 10@12½; November $19 45@47½; year $18 87½; January $18 75; February $18 70 b.; March $18 75. Lard—October 11.45@47½; November 11.42½; December 11.39¼ b.; year 11.32@32½; January 11.27½; February 11 32½; March 11.35@37½. Short Ribs—September 13¾; October 12.82½; November 11.92½; year 10; January 9¾; February 9.82½ b.; March 9.80@.85.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—September 93¾ bid; October 93½ bid; November 93¾ bid; December — bid; year 92¾. Corn—September 63 bid; October 61 bid; year 52¾. Oats—September 33; October 32 bid; year 32.

DETROIT.

Wheat—September $1 03¼; October $1 01¾; November $1 01.

NEW YORK.

Reported by J. M. Fuller & Co., of New York, represented in St. Louis by John T. Hanlon. Wheat—September at $1 08¾; October $1 09; November $1 10¾. Corn—September at 79; October 74¾; November 70¾; year 66¾. Oats—September 33¾; October 30½; November 30½.

CHICAGO CURB—October wheat $1 01¾; November $1 03¾. October corn 62; November 59; year 53¾ a.

Cotton.

Spots quiet and steady. Sales 40 bales. New York quiet and steady for spots and higher for futures. Moderate demand for spots in Liverpool, with free sellers. New Orleans steady.

ST. LOUIS SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Low ordinary, 8¾; ordinary, 9¾; good ordinary, 11; low middling, 11¾; middling, 12¾; good middling, 12¾; middling fair, 12¾. Stained—Good ordinary, 9¾; low middling 10¾; middling, 11¾.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCK.

Gross receipts to-day 62 bales, against 1,276 bales last year; since receipts 1,882 bales, against 7,088 same time last year; ship ments to-day, 96 bales, against 896 last year; since September 1, 1882, 1,044 bales, against 4,943 same time last year. Stock, 1,938 bales, against 10,373 same time last year.

LIVERPOOL.

Uplands 7 1-16d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales 8,000 bales. Futures closed dull; September and October 6 51-64; October and November 6 33-64; November and December 6 33-64; December and January 6 33-64; January and February 6 33-64; February and March 6 34-64; March and April ——; April and May ——; May and June 6 40-64; June and July 6 43-64.

Yarns at fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK.

Middling 12 11-16c spot. Futures closed steady. September 12.35; Oct. 11.75; Nov 11.50; December 11.49; January 11.54, February 11 64; March 11.75; April 11.86; May 11.97; June 12 08. Sales 70,000 bales.

NET RECEIPTS AT U. S. PORTS

for seven days 849,034 bales, against 28,620 last week and 91,596 same time last year. Exports 22,318 bales, against 20,385 same time last year. Stock, 116 425 bales, against 293,450 last year. Net receipts since September 1, 1882, — bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

Middling 12¼c spot. Futures closed steady; September 12 01; October 11.48; November 11.27; December 11.39; January 11.31; February 11.41; March —; April —; May — Sales — bales.

Leaf Tobacco.

Market dead dull; out of the 29 hhds on the breaks only 1 in demand. Burley selling at $5 30, as buyers and sellers were wide apart as to market values. Bids of from $4 to $10 25 were rejected on 27 hhds and 1 hhd was passed on. Quote: Good to common dark logs $7 00@5 50; common leaf $6 50@7; medium to good $7 50@8 50; choice $10@10 50. Burley—Common logs $5 00@5 50; good $6@6 50; common leaf $5 00@6 00; medium do $6 50@7; good $12@14; choice do $15@20. Wrapping leaf—Common $10@12; medium half bright $15@ $18; medium bright and smoky $20@25; good do quote $30@35; fine bright $40@65. Inferior, unsound and light weight hhds about 25@30c per 100 lbs less.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Quote: Creamery choice 28@29; selections 30@31; dairy choice 20@22; low grades 15@16; fancy 23@24 to 25@26; medium to prime 16@19; low to fair 12@15. Country fresh yellow 14@16 for choice; 11@12 for off color.

CHEESE—Full make full cream 11@13 sharp do 5@10; prime to choice part skims 6½@7½; inferior do 2@4

EGGS—Steady at 19 for choice marks current receipts.

POULTRY—Quote: Live old chickens $3 75@4 00 for hens; $3 25@3 50 for mixed; $2 75@3 for cocks per doz. Spring chickens—Small and inferior to fair 2 50@3 25; good to choice $3@3 25; fancy $4 50; turkeys $3@6; geese $3@5; ducks $2 50@2 75 for old; $3@3 25 for young ♦ doz.

GAME—Grouse—$3 50@4; mallard $2 50; mallard duck $2 50; wood duck $2 00; snipe $ 75@1; woodcock $5; grass and upland plover 40@ 1 50; rabbits $1 25@1 50; cottontails 25@30c. Deer—10@12c for carcasses. 15@18 for venison saddles.

WOOL—We quote: Tubwashed—Choice 37; fancy 36; fair 34@35½; low 28@33; unwashed—Choice medium and heavy burr and clothing 21@23½; medium combing 23@24½; low do 1@18; coarse heavy 14@16; light fine 2@22; heavy do 20@22; dark do low 18; burry and black 5@20. Sheep each wool sacks 25c and 2 lbs tare in all wool.

HIDES—Quote Green salted 8½; damaged 7½; uncured ; damaged do 6; bulls and stags 6; green salted calf 12 dry salted 12; damaged do 9; flint bull and stag 9, dry flint 17; No. 2 do 15; deacons 10; for Southern; sine stock.

DRY HIDES—Green—Prime dry geese 17 in large and 18 in small sacks, unripe culls 4 ; mixed ; Tare 3 or 6 lbs on large, 10 on small sks.

APPLES—Choice red $2 50@3 75; damaged 50 @75; medium $1 00@1 25 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sell at 55@60 per bu.

ONIONS—25@30 per bu, and $1 00@1 25 per bbl

WHITE BEANS—Prime robbing from store at $2 75.

HEMSEED—Quotable $1 05@1 10 for prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Quote: Apples—Common 4½ @4¾; fair 4¾@5; choice 5@5½; fancy brght 5½@ 6. Peaches—Inferior dark 4½@4¾; good mixed 4½@4¾; choice and fancy bright 5@5¼; 5

TROPICAL FRUITS—We quote: Oranges—Rods $8@9. Lemons—Messina and Palermo $5@6 50; bananas on orders $2@3 50 ♦ bunch; cocoanuts $15@20 ♦ 1,000.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Quote: Grapes—Muscats $1 50@6 and Tokay $1@6 50 ♦ 4-lb case; Pears $2 75@3 25, and Plums $ 75@2 ♦ box.

VEALS—Live at 3@6 for heretics; 8@8¾ for choice small milk teal; medium 7@7½.

LAMBS—$4 50@5 00, too raw for fancy large fat.

HONEY—Extracted and strained 7@10; comb 12@20.

HOGS—We quote: Gray-mixed 7¾@7¾; gray and brown-mixed 7¾@7¾; brown and black 7¾; all black 7¾@; machine picked, on orders: XXX—Black-mixed 7¾; XX—Black-mixed 7¾ to 8; XX—brown mixed 6¼@7; X—Gray mixed 5@6. Round lots shaded ⅛ to 1c ♦ .

ROOTS—We quote: Brusse ♦ 60; Seneca 2 50@3; blue flag ♦ ; blood roots ¼; golden seal ; snake 15@1; black 4@5; May apple 2¾@3; Dink 1 ♦ 00; Golden slipper 3; white cohosh 3; sweet bark 2.

BAILING STUFF—We quote jute hagging 1¾@1¾ to 10 ; 10 to 2, 2 to 2½ ; hemp twine 1 @12. Iron cotton ties $1 25@1 50 ♦ bundle. Bagging—We quote 1¾ lbs 7½@8; 2 lbs 8½@9; 2¼ lbs 9½@10; 2½ lbs 10½@11; 3 lbs 11½@12½; 4 lbs 13½@14½; 6 lbs 16½@17½; 8 lbs 19½@20½.

BROOM CORN—Prairie ; straight 6@8

BEESWAX—Southern yellow 2 @27; dark 19 20c.

HOPS—New York 42@50 for choice; 40 for new crop seconds.

SORGHUM—Salable at 4 c per gal.

HEMP—We quote: Undressed hemp $50@35; dressed hemp $140@16 ; shorts $120@14 ; backed tow $ 5@60; break tow $35@40 per ton.

PECANS—Western 7@8; Texas —@13.

SCRAP IRON, ETC.—We quote ♦ 100 lbs: Wrought 90; heavy cast 85; stove 5 ; plows 80; burnt 35 Brass—Heavy $15; light $8. Copper $ 8 Bones $16@17; dry buffalo $2

SNAPPY BEELS—Linseed 40; coal oil $1 15 whisky 75c@80.

RAGS—Country mixed 1 @1 80; grass rope 2½@3; bagging 3½@4.

DEERSKINS—Prime in 32@ ; winter 2 @25; salted and meaty 18@ ; green .....

COOPERAGE—We quote the range : Flour brls—City and 400@423; country 35; city oak 44; country do 3 . Pork brls 9 @ del; lard tierces $1 60@1 70 del; lard kegs 40@50; bacon casks 2½@2¾; half-casks 85@ ; ham tierces small 2½@2¾; large 7c. Whisky brls, iron bound, 0 hoop, $1 40@1 60; 8 hoop $1 50@1 80; half brls $1 25.

COOPERSTUFF—Shaved hoops, country 4 per brl, $ @5 00; choice cooper shaved 36 @ 40; pork brls 3 @ ; lard tierce, do $1@1 ; casks $1@2 20; half casks $1 @1 25. Staves (car lots E. side), machine flour brl, oak $ 50@3; ash $4@8. Heading (car lots E. side), soft $ 5@5½; hard do 5½@6. whisky brl (heading) green $15; dry $22; half casks $10 50@13; hhds $ 50@ ; tierce $ 50@ ; bbls $ 50@ .

LUMBER MARKET.

White Pine.

Clear tank stuff, rough	2¾ to 4 in	$35 00
1st and 2nd clear, "	1¼ to 2 in	50 00
" "	3 in	50 00
" "	⅞ to 1 in	45 00
Select "	1¼ to 2 in	40 00
" "	3 in	60 00
" "	1 in and over	27 00
" "	1 in 10 in and over	30 00
" "	1 in 8 in	25 00
8 Select, "	1 in 8 in to 9 in	29 00
Clear Frames, "	12 and 12 in	24 00
Select "		19 00
Clear and Select "	12 in	27 50
A Stock, in 12 in "		42 50
B " "		38 00
C " "		30
D " "	10 in to 18 in	25 00
D " "	20 in	23 00
D " 10 in		60 00
B "		50 00
A Box "		18 00
B "		14 00
C "		12 00
D "		9 00
Flooring clear and "	com. in	40 50
" "	2nd com. in	35 00
" "	3rd com. in	27 00
" "	4th com. in	19 00
Siding, 1st and 2nd clear		29 00
Siding, clear and 1st com		26 50
Siding, 2nd com		19 50
Siding, 3rd com		14 00
Siding, 4th com		11 00
Ceiling, ½ in, clear		22 50
Ceiling, ½ in, clear & 1st com		21 50
Ceiling, ½ in, 2d com		17 50
Ceiling, ⅝ in, 2d com		20 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in, clear & 1st com, 4 or 6 in		27 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in, clear & 2d com, 4 or 6 in		20 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in, clear & 1st com, 4 or 6 in		24 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in, clear & 2d com, 4 or 6 in		20 00
Cull		10 00
Grub and No. 2 joists, 12 to 16 ft		14 00
Grub and No. 2 joists, 18 to 20 ft		14 50
No. 1 scantling, 12 and 14 ft		15 00
No. 1 scantling, 16 feet		14 50
No. 2 scantling, 12 & 14 ft		13
12-inch boards (Nos. 1 & 2) 12 to 16 ft		16 50
No. 2 boards 10 & 20 ft		15 0
No. 2 boards, 10 to 16 ft		14 00
Cull boards or sheathing		10 00
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 12 & 14 ft		17 50
Scantling, 2x6 to 4x4, 16 ft		17 00
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 18 ft		19 00

Spanish Cedar, Mexican, extra dry

Spanish Cedar, Mexican, extra dry	53 45
Cuban Cedar, "	19 0
Shaved A	
Schofield "A"	
Good No. 1	
Lath	

Cedar and Ash.

1st Shingle	
2d Shingle	
1st Ceiling, 4-in	
2d Ceiling, 7-16 in, 6 in	
1st Ceiling, ⅜ in	27 00
1st Box boards, rough, 14 and 16 ft	40 00
2d Select Box boards, rough, 14 ft	30 00
Common boards	20 00
1st Panel, S 1 S, ⅜ in	28 00
2d Panel, S 1 S, ⅜ in	
Ash Flooring, 4 inch, 1 and 2 clear	
Ash Flooring, common, 4 and 6 inch	

Yellow Pine.

1st and 2d clear flooring (count) 4 in	32 50
Star flooring (count) 4 in	26 00
Coommon flooring (count) 4 in	17 00
1st and 2d cl. flooring, mixed widths (tape)	32 00
1 inch 1st and 2d cl. step stuff, S 2 S	34 00

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts and shipments for 24 hours ending at 11 a. m. to-day:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Cattle	1,400	2,768	1,064	819
Hogs	1,184	5,622	486	5,774
Sheep	1,417	664	750	688

CATTLE—Butcher stock is all right and the moderate offerings sold promptly and at very strong prices. The demand from the different classes of buyers was quite fair, to say the least, and more of 'em could have found sale had they been in the pens. Grass Texans are scarce, and the few that come in sold readily at high figures. No indians were offered. Native shipping steers in moderate offerings and quick disposal. Eastern shippers were very particular about their movements and did not seem to care to take hold under any circumstances Stock and feeding steers dull and unchanged. Milch cows and calves slow.

BEEVES—RANGE QUOTATIONS.

Exporters	$8 75@7 00
Heavy shipping steers	6 85@6 65
Light shipping steers	4 00@5 40
Medium to choice butcher steers	5 75@6 30
Fair to good Colorado steers	5 30@5 25

Good to prime native feeding steers, av.

1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 50
Fair native stock steers, av. 900 to 800	2 70@3 70
Grass or inferior native cows and heifers	2 00@2 75
Common to fair native cows	2 00@3 00
Calaways	3 25@3 90
Grass Texans	3 00@4 70

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price
19	grass Texan	791	$4 00
28	grass Texan	784	3 75
11	Texas bulls	810	3 00
98	wintered Texans	1,467	4 15
16	southwest heifers	778	3 85
22	southwest calaway	746	3 25
35	Southwest scalawag	755	3 00

HOGS—Offerings fair and of very common quality. But few hogs in the yards on hand, and consequently the field was open to local packers. Rose was around and by culling and sorting and lowering prices 10 to 20c per 100 lbs on mixed packing goods and 30c per 100 lbs on fancy and select hogs, but few offered and would bring from $8 75@9; mixed packing from $7 75@ 8 80; skin $7@7 25; light shipping $7 50@7 75; culls $6 25@7 25.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	256	$8 25	102	215	$7 60
54	228	8 25	85	204	7 65
79	241	8 45			

SHEEP—There is no change of any consequence to note in the sheep market. Offerings moderate and demand fair. Values firm.

Common to medium $3@3 50; fair to good $3 50@3 75; good to prime $3 90@4 25; fancy $4 25 @4 50; stock sheep $2 25@3; Texan sheep $2 75 @4 00.

Horses and Mules.

The demand for horses quite urgent, while the supply is only moderate. Mules slow and unchanged.

HORSES.

Southern horses	90@110
Streeters	110@145
Streeters, extra	150@180
Heavy draught	120@160
Heavy draught, extra	160@225
Drivers, good	120@150
Drivers, extra good	150@200
Saddlers, good	110@125
Saddlers, extra	140@175
Plugs, fair to good	75@ 85

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Copying and enlarging from old pictures. Special attention paid to Crayon work and Pastel.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
COAL AND COKE,
118 N. Third St., St. Louis

Office Inkstands!
The Finest Line You Ever Saw
is for sale by
Robt. D. Patterson & Co.
316 and 318 North Third Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

THIS being good mosquito-bar weather, 'tis well to be advised where you may find them both made up and unmade. The place keeping the largest stock in the city is D. Crawford & Co.'s, who show the largest size made-up bars as low as $1 15.

Boston Art Furniture
Is more durable, far more beautiful, and costs less than the inartistic goods you have been accustomed to see. Examine our stock in St. Louis. GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO., 500 N. Fourth st., up stairs.

THE NEW FILLING for decayed teeth; superior to gold; looks better; lasts better; never discolors; comfortable. H. S. Chase, 910 Olive, 2d floor.

POZZONI'S Medicated Complexion Powder is the best—does not injure the skin.

"PERSONALS" are inserted at the rate of ten cents for twenty words, and may be sent in or mail to this office.

DR. SCHNEIDER removed to 814 Pine street, the only one who will dispense safe medicines, skillful handling and speedy cures for chronic disease. Medicines furnished to cure at home. Consultation free. Lag Schittler, 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, boiler. Regular graduate, oldest office in U. S. Pays special attention to gentlemen.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
922 Olive street. Set of teeth $8.

THREE LINES for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

CALL and see Van Blarcom's thirty-five dollar road and business harness. 613 North Seventh street.

SPORTING SUNDRIES.

Important Base Ball Games—Racing Events—General Gossip.

The game at Chicago yesterday, between the Chicago's and the Providence, which probably decided the League championship, was won by the former team in the presence of about 8,000 people. The game was well contested, but the Chicagos won by a score of 6 to 2

At Cincinnati, Cincinnati 12, Louisville 2.
At Cleveland, Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
At Detroit, Worcester 5, Detroit 2.
At Buffalo, Buffalo 9, Troy 6
At Philadelphia, Athletic 1, Allegheny 13.
At New York, Metropolitan 8, Philadelphia 6.

The game between the Western eleven and the Pittsburg Cricket Club terminated in favor of the former. The Westerns separate and go to their respective homes this evening.

The St. Louis Brown Stockings play their last game with the Omahas to day.

RACING.

Only one race was trotted at Gainsville, yesterday, the contest was for 2:20 trotters. Five heats were trotted, first purse being secured twice by both Lumps and Dick Wright. The race will be finished to-day.

At Wheeling, W. Va., in the 2:38 class race, Rusty won easily, Brownwood coming in second; best time, 2:35. In the second race, 2:29 class, Edwin A won in three straight heats, Ida H. coming in second; best time, 2:30¾.

The great race at Beacon Park, Boston, Mass., yesterday, for a purse of $10,000, to be contested between animals of the 2:17 class, was won by Edwin Thorne in three straight heats. Clingstone secured second money. The time was 2:19, 2:20 and 2:18¾.

At Toledo, O., yesterday, the first race for 2:33 trotters was won by St. Louis; William S. second; best time 2:30¾. The second race, 2:17 class, was won by Buck Cloud; Rosa Wilkes second; best time 2:23. The third race, 2¼ miles dash, running contest, was won by Hattie Hegler; time 10:44¾.

At Sacramento, the first event, for 2:22 trotters, was won by Brigadier. Belle Echo second; time 2:25¾. The second race, a pacing contest, was won by Corvetta, Oakland Boy second; time 2:23. The last race, two miles in a heat, was won by Vanderlyn, Belle second; time, 5:07.

At Lexington, Ky., yesterday, the first event, a running contest, mile heats, was won easily by John Henry in 1:44¾ and 1:46. The second race, one and one quarter miles, was captured by Mary Corbett, Farragut second; time, 2:10¾. The third race, three quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, was won by Ebony, Tangleme second; time, 1:17¾.

At Coney Island yesterday the first race, three quarters of a mile, was won by Little Phil, Geo. Williams second. Time, 1:15¾. The second race, one mile and three furlongs, was captured by Gen. Monroe, Apollo second. Time, 2:24¾. The fifth race, one mile and a furlong, was caught by Fellowship, Sweet Home second. Time, 1:57. The sixth contest, one mile, for all ages, was won by Girdler, Barrett second; time, 1:44¾. A steeplechase, inside course, the last race, was won by Revenge, Lotta second; time, 5:47¾.

NOTES.

The plunger, Walton, is reported to have won 426 000 at Coney Island yesterday.

A championship game takes place at Sportsmen's Park between Empire and Excelsior Councils of the Legion of Honor.

A shoot will take place between Erb, Jr., of St. Joe, Mo., and Nagel, of South St. Louis, Mo., at Compton Avenue Park, at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

The regular matinee of the driving club will be given to-morrow afternoon at the race track. The programme will include trotting, pacing and double team matches. There are fresh horses in every class and the sport promises to be better than ever before.

The following trials were made yesterday at Creedmoor in the three contests between the British and American teams: First contest, 200 yards, British 340, American 331; second contest, 500 yards, British 378, Americans 369; third trial, 600 yards, British 344, American 345.

The St. Louis Springfield game of Sunday next promises to be a most interesting event, and the strong game the visitors have been playing will all classes of cuts, including some first-class professionals, warrants a very clever exhibition on Sunday at Sportsmen's Park.

On the 30th inst., the proceeds of the Driving Club matinee at the race track, will be devoted to the Page Avenue Sunshine Fund. The racing will occupy the whole afternoon, and will consist of trotting, running and pacing contests. Large prizes are offered, and a number of Kentucky thoroughbreds will participate in the events.

TWENTY WORDS for ten cents in the wants and purely personal column of the POST-DISPATCH.

OPTION TRADING.

How Gambling in Grain is Conducted on 'Change.

The Commissions Made and the Risks Run in the Trade.

Who Makes and Who Loses the Money—Personal Incidents.

If there is one thing more than another that the average newspaper reader don't know anything about, it is that form of speculative trading on 'Change known as dealing in "options" or "futures" of grain. It will be the aim of this article to give some idea of what this option business is. Ten years ago—not much before that, at any rate—this style of conducting business was not known in the St. Louis Exchange. Parties in this city, both members and non-members of the Exchange, speculated in options, but their operations in this line were conducted entirely in Chicago. There were any number of Chicago men who came here as representatives of commission houses in that city. These brokers had a good thing for a long time, but, like all good things, it didn't last. While it did they made plenty of money and most of them spent it as fast as they got it. They lived high, did these brokers. Like the regular gambler, it was easy come, easy go with them, so far as their money went. One of these Chicago brokers, who at one time commanded an immense patronage and whose commissions on his trades ran over $100 a day, is still in the city—a stranded wreck who picks up a living in the numerous "bucket-shops" that infest the Exchange building. In time an effort was made by a few St. Louis grain merchants to establish option trading in this market. They were successful, but it was only after a long and hard struggle. The old moneyed houses that had been engaged in the grain commission business here for years did not tackle kindly to this innovation on their time-honored though old fogyish way of doing business. But a new element was coming into the Exchange. It was recognized also that the St. Louis market could not hope to compete with its sharp competitor, Chicago, without this speculative trading, and so finally option trading obtained a footing in this market and is now firmly established, whether for good or evil remains to be seen. That is a big old thing when conducted upon the principles it was first brought into business for, and when confined to protect legitimate trade, must be conceded. But the extraordinary growth of this style of trading and the reckless way in which it is turned in to gambling, pure and simple, is something to be looked at with fear by the far-sighted. An illustration of

HOW OPTION TRADING IS CONDUCTED

will give the uninitiated an idea of the business. Take grain, for instance, which is the principal speculative commodity in this market. A buys from B 5,000 bushels of wheat, for October delivery at 94c a bushel, sellers' option. They exchange contracts in which B pledges himself to deliver A this amount of wheat at the price some time during October, he delivering the wheat on any business day in the month he wishes, as the trade is stipulated as "sellers' option" in every case. A pays B in cash for it, at the amount at that price and during that month. Perhaps they each put up margins of $250, or at the rate of five cents a bushel, to secure one another, or perhaps they don't. Most probably they don't, especially if they know one another to be financially sound. In, perhaps, twenty-nine trades of this kind out of a hundred, this sale of B to A just as much as both, that A is betting B that before the time he has fixed for the delivery of this wheat expires, the price of wheat will have declined below 94c, and he can buy it back from some one else, or perhaps B himself, at a profit, and B is betting that wheat will advance above 94c and he can sell at a profit. There are sales for future delivery, however, where the grain is actually delivered on the contracts as per agreement, and this is where the good of this style of trading comes in. For instance, a farmer or a country shipper holds a certain amount of grain, or the country shipper has contracted to purchase grain from the farmer at a certain price. He notifies his city commission house to sell for him this amount of grain from some month's delivery, in the price of which he sees a profit, and when he thinks he can get the grain to market. The sale is made and thus he has a profit assured him. Before the time approaches for him to get this grain to market, the price of the option he has sold may decline heavily, yet he can lose no money on his deal by such declines. He may even buy in his sale at a profit and yet hold his actual grain and take the chances of the market going up again and then selling once more. In fact he may turn its tick half a dozen or more times before he really sends in the actual grain to market. This has been done time and again, until now the country grain dealer, and even that horny-handed son of toil, the farmer, have learned to gamble heavily and as recklessly as their city cousin. On the buying side the shipper who buys in the market for Europe or for Eastern markets, such as New York or Baltimore, may protect his sales in those markets or in Europe by buying the grain here for future delivery, a delivery that will enable him to get his grain to its destination in time to fill his sales, or there may be a profit in buying for a certain month's delivery here and selling it in Europe or the East for that of the next month's delivery. A very large business in this manner is transacted here, and nearly every bushel of grain that wends down the river to go to Europe was bought in this market in the course of option trading. This option trading has grown to immense proportions here and elsewhere. Within a few years ago the total amount of sales would not foot up 100,000 bushels a day, and a single trade of 25 000 bushels was something to be admired and talked of, the sales now frequently run from

SIX TO EIGHT MILLION BUSHELS

on a busy day, and "rings" of 100,000 bushels are now recklessly thrown at one another by the "kutchis of the pit." How much of this grain is actually delivered is another thing. The terms used in option trading are a mystery to outsiders, but easy enough of explanation. An "option" is the time one has to receive or deliver. The "short" is the seller, the "long" the buyer. "Bulls" are those who believe in high prices and "bears" those who favor lower prices. A "deal" is the trade itself. This term is now also used to express the condition of the market when it is being got into shape for a "corner." A "corner" is where the longs get control of the market and "squeeze" or force prices up above their legitimate worth. Corners have become quite common in this market, so many of them have been run here. Some of them have been successful and some have not, but it is safe to say of those which have "corners" run through to an end, only a few, a very few, have panned out any big money to the parties running them. As a general thing the corners have to purchase so much high-priced grain to establish a market that the loss in this usually counterbalances their profit in their deal.

THE FIRST CORNER

that was ever attempted in the St. Louis market was run by Joe Matthews. Option trading was something new here then, and Joe thought he would work the boys before they cut their eye teeth. He had a pretty good line of oats bought for a certain delivery and he under took to squeeze the market up. He did squeeze it up, but before he got through he found the shorts had delivered him all the oats they had sold him and were just fairly wild to fill him up with some more. Joe says he never had any idea before of the capabilities of this country as a producer of oats until that time. Ever since then he has been a firm and consistent bear and opposer of corners. Since then corners innumerable have been run. A rule was injected into the Exchange by laws which was intended for the protection of the shorts and to prevent corners, but the ideas of the rule were never carried out but once, and that was by the committee of arbitration appointed to settle the celebrated June wheat corner run here by J. B. Oliver, of Milwaukee. Before that the committees appointed to arbitrate the cases brought out by the corners would either make the shorts settle at the cornered price, "in order to punish them for laying down on their contracts," or else would split the difference between the price demanded by the longs and that wanted by the shorts, "so as to hurt no one's feelings." A well-regulated corner may indeed be a delightful thing to the winners, but the injury resulting therefrom to others is often wide spread and lasting. The great havoc which these corners have made in so many of the markets, deranging prices, stopping trade, vastly increasing the uncertainty of future calculations, egg awaiting the anxiety of business men and rendering business a burden, requires an application which can only be prescribed and enforced by legislation. Their ill effects are so plain that certain merchants in New York have made efforts to obtain some expression of commercial public sentiment against the cornering of food products, but so far without success. Running a corner in grain is nothing more nor less than gambling. The most ardent advocates of grain speculating can't make anything else of it. If legislation can suppress gambling it should be able to put down legitimate speculation, in which are included corners. The banks have a great deal to do with speculation. If they would loan their funds to those who want money for legitimate business, and withhold them from those who apply to them for purely speculative purposes, reckless speculation would receive a severe check. But this option trading in grain is a mighty remunerative one is clearly shown by the large number of commission firms and brokers that are engaged in it. Besides the St. Louis houses and brokers that trade on the floor there are a couple of dozen or so of brokers who represent Chicago, New York, Toledo and other markets, and which from St. Louis members speculative trading for these markets. These outsiders work on commissions, and during a busy season make a good living.

THE COMMISSIONS CHARGED

for option trading on the St. Louis Exchange vary from an eighth to a quarter cent per bushel. Some houses charge the former and some won't take a trade for less than the latter. To what are known as "floor traders," or parties who do a good deal of their own buying and selling, but have the trades put down to some commission house or broker, who makes the contract and is responsible to his customer for the trade, generally an eighth is charged, especially if they are large traders. Even with this small fraction charge the commissions of some of these firms are simply enormous. It is currently reported that last year D. R. Francis took in over $200,000 in commissions. Then this broker had full swing of the market, as some of the largest speculators in this and other markets did their business exclusively through him. This year the leading option broker is J. C. MacGuinttle, the St. Louis head of the Culver Commission Company. MacGuinttle is a very genial, dear-headed trader, and by his close application to business has built up an immense trade, both in handling actual grain and dealing in options. His trades on latter account have run from three to four million bushels a day of late. If his commission was only an eighth of a cent his total commission on these sales on the largest day's trading would be $5,000, and if this could be kept up for three or four unnumbered business days would top up at the end of the year only

A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

on commissions alone. But these brokers must make big commissions to cover their heavy losses, and the times they run. The failure of the men or men with whom they have transmeans certain loss to them, as they have no recourse on their customer, and very frequently this customer, with the margins going against him, will fly down on his broker and leave him to stand all the loss. But these brokers are all well used to the risks and tribulations incident to this exciting business. When they hear that a certain party or firm has failed, perhaps a big one D will slip through, but they soon get over their anger, nudge themselves, if possible, on the quotation board, speculate the dollar or fifty cents on the dollar settlement firms throw in the party failing cares enough to pay anything for the latter asks. Friends get an extension, and in a day or so afterwards is back trading in the market as chipper as ever, and his contracts just as quickly accepted by the others.

THE MEN WHO WIN

at the game of grain speculating are objects of great attention and a traction—a long, as their money lasts. During the recent heavy drop to corn several small fortunes have been made by lucky fellows. Ben Davenport, the lawyer, got out finally with winnings of about $50,000. A young man of diminutive stature, and consequently dubbed "Jumbo" More, has now $70,000 profits in his deals of wheat, corn and oats. He started in, it is said, with $800. The man sent short himself set and put him $1,000 in the hole, but a house on the floor stood by him till the market got headed the other way; then as prices dropped he kept doubling up his trades until now he is $70 000 to the good. Now if he has sense enough to draw out and keep it—but they never do. Frank Rand is said to have got in for a good round sum, with which he expects to take a European trip. The "round sum," following in Pat Connor's footsteps. Ben Barnes, T. G. Bowman, John Milliken, Ben Clarke, Saunders Foster and others are reported to have struck it rich. Ben Barnes has been the noted character in the pit. He came in about four years ago with a load of five stock, got cleaned out, operated again and has stuck to it ever since. His winning and losses during this time have been something enormous, if they were all added together. At one time this year he was reported to be worth $250,000. Then it was said he had run down to $75,000, and that was settled up in the June wheat corner. At the present time he is flying high, having profits in his deals, the market going his way, owns the fastest horse in the city, and is himself sound in wind and appetite. Another extraordinary success full speculator is John W. Kauffman, the miller. When he goes in he goes in, and he runs his whole bull dog tenacity, especially when the market is against him. He has plenty of grit and plenty of the needful to back it up. About three years ago it is said that Kauffman cleared a quarter of a million dollars in short sales in St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo and Baltimore. Since then he has added largely to his pile by successful ventures. Another one just like him is J. C. Ewald, who has heavy profits in several deals. Ewald is a power in this market and has frequently made his presence felt by hammering down the market several cents with a sledge-hammer blows, and run the crowd out by his offers to sell "all you want—a hundred thousand, or any part." Kauffman, Barnes and Ewald are all bears on the market.

THE MEN WHO LOSE?

Well, they do a-plenty. At any rate, most of them do. Their footsteps naturally tend toward the "bucket-shop." There is where most of the ruined grain gamblers end. A walk through any of these institutions during trading hours will reveal any number of men who a few years ago were doing a thriving business and were honored members of the Merchants' Exchange. They run their course for the grand prize upstairs, get shut out by a series of misfortunes and drift off the floor. Still possessed by the gambling mania, they turn to "bucket-shop" trading, at which they manage to grub out a precarious living. Some of them manage to make a stake, and then they go in big again, either up-stairs or through a Chicago broker. One of these men, who has a period of ill-luck and losses, is very well known, being on the floor and elsewhere. His voice has even been lifted up before Congressional committees in Washington in behalf of "the old flag and an appropriation." This party is a long-horned bull of the worst kind and knows as a tailor after certain prominent bulls in this market. An unfortunate was a young man who started in last year by mortgaging his house and thus raising enough money to margin a deal. From the first he made money, having caught the markets on their mighty boom of last year. He rode successfully on the topmost wave clear to the crest. If he had stepped out there it would have been with $75,000, but like the rest of them he held on, then the tide turned and ran away with him. His profits melted away like dew before the sun, leaving him high and dry and worse off than he was before. He still occupies the same unenviable position. Last summer's boom in grain was the ruin of more than one. The commission houses caught it the worst. They were all buyers and didn't know when to stop. One case was that of Bob Greer (not R. C. Greer of St. Louis), of some town in this State. He was said to have made $150,000 to $200,000, but he didn't know when he had enough. When the break came he was loaded down with long wheat, long corn, long oats, long provisions. He had been dipped in to stock on the buying side. When he crawled out of the wreck and looked about him he found he had a farm left that for many he had bought while prosperous. He is now cultivating that farm. It is said that a certain St. Louis operator got caught very heavily by a corner he was attempting to run with the aid of several others. This corner failed to connect, and rumor has it that just $175,000 was dropped in its failure. The party alluded to is reported to have lost seventeen lbs of this whole amount that went up the flame. These cases might be multiplied again and again. Stories might be told of poor devils of newspaper men who invested their little savings of five and ten dollars in "puts" and "calls" with dazzling ideas of the profits they would handle next day, only to see them in market decline when they had a "call" and a vance when they had a "put." Of that other reporter who bought cotton at the boom was exhausted and watched his $100 sinking slowly and slowly, until finally it was lashed forever from his sight. But the speculative traders on 'Change do not trouble them elves long with their own or their neighbors' losses. These traders are a set by themselves on the floor. They are, as a rule, a jolly, loud-mouthed, leather-lunged lot of fellows. Out of business some of them are found to be as loud a crowd of roistering blades as ever were met with. On the floor they are always cutting up monkey shines. Knocking off hats, hustling one another around and playing practical jokes of a descriptions is their particular delight. When business is dull they sit around in the pit and howl—they call it singing—such songs as "Is this a time for any one to buy?" Whenever unusually loud yelling is heard in the crowd it is dollars to cents that either the Chicago market is lower, or that some pretty young ladies are in the gallery. The boys, like the ladies. They (the boys, not the ladies) only call one another by their first names, lovingly abbreviating them to Jim, Jess, Bill, Dave, Tom, Dick or Harry, as the case may be. With all their reckless manner and chaff, they have many admirable qualities and are particularly noted for their open-handed generosity. No appeals for a worthy charity ever receive the go-by from the boys in the pit.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

We have been informed by many of our patrons that stores in our neighborhood represent themselves as LEUBRIES'. To make sure that you will find our Bargain House, see that the name of "LEUBRIE" is over each entrance (three in number). Our numbers are 705, 707, 709, 711 and 713 Franklin avenue, third door from the corner of Seventh street. Make no mistake.

LEUBRIE BROS.,
Leaders and Makers of Low Prices.

SONG WRITING.

Gus Williams, the Comedian, and His Numerous Ditties.

Everybody knows the Gus Williams, who, as "One of the Finest," is doing the People's Theater this week, is the author of the popular song, "See that my grave's kept green." But everybody does not know that a second claimant to the honor of the authorship of that ballad has a lien in the person of Mr. H. Rosenfield, just now residing within the meshes and bounds of the Indiana Penitentiary as the result of a piece of forgery-misdemeanor wherein he signed another gentleman's name on a scrap of paper. A POST-DISPATCH reporter called on Mr. Williams at the theater yesterday and was rewarded with an audience while the comedian was "making up" as John Misher. Mr. Williams punctuated the conversation with sudden stops as he leaned this way and that before the mirror and added touches after touches of the cosmetics and paints which bring out in more and more vividness the human face of "One of the Finest." "Yes," said he, marking a dimple on his chin, "I wrote 'See That My Grave's Kept Green,' and composed the music for it in 1876. You see it was a new departure for me. Before that I had only written comic songs, and I had a great deal of difficulty in getting a publisher. I sold it to Fred. Bond at last and then had a great run. I have only written two other sentimental songs, 'Remembrance of Home' and 'Come, Merry Bird, in Winter.' I'm at work on another sentimental song now, which I will soon have finished. But I'm continually on the go to many songs claimed by others. Look here," and he held a sheet of music to the reporter, on which was printed, "Home Once More, by E. H. James," and another sheet on which "Home Once More" was credited to Jim Williams. "Now, I don't know who E. H. James is," said he, "but I must say this thing is getting very funny all around. Here is a letter that I got this morning; just read it." The reporter read the missive, which was a demand upon Gus Williams to come forward and pay a certain unspecified sum of money to S. Brownlee, 141 Seventh Compton avenue, which the writer stated had been advanced at Hot Springs to enable the comedian to get out of town, and which he now wished refunded. "Of course," said Gus, "I never was in Hot Springs in my life, and consequently I never borrowed any money to go out of town on. But these things are funny—they are—if funny, now, ain't they?" The reporter assented it, and asked Mr. Williams how many songs he had written. "About 125," said he. "I have written every successful Dutch song on the boards except 'Pat Lilroy.' My first was in 1864. 'De Rock a de Fue.'" Two or three of my songs have had quite a run, especially 'Mr. Kensington, you want to buy a dog?' 'Dittle German band,' 'Seven Old,' 'Don't give dat dame a bad paces,' 'Pins and Needles,' etc. There was a time, when I was with Tony Pastor, I turned out three new songs a week. It is no more trouble to write a song than it is to write a letter once you get you theme. Wm. A. Evan & Bro., of Boston, do all my music publishing. You know I make a regular business of my songs."

BUSINESS lunch, consisting of soup, roast beef and vegetables, only 30 cents, at Ecker's, 18 South Fifth street.

These Two Gentlemen

WERE JURORS IN THE LATE
STAR ROUTE TRIAL!

The gentleman with the large hat sticks to it that they ARE GUILTY, while the other party is equally positive they ARE NOT. This little sketch was taken on the spot by "Our special Artist," through the keyhole in the door. We omit the names of the two jurors for fear of a CABEL SUIT. But there is one statement we can make, and do make, without the fear of THE LAW. Our stock of LADIES' and GENTS'

FINE SHOES FOR FALL WEAR

Includes all the late and nobby shapes of TOE, HEEL and LAST, and we defy the world to beat us on low prices, variety and the elegant manner in which we make you welcome to the SHOE DEPARTMENTS of

"FAMOUS,"
Fifth and Morgan Sts.

MULFORD & McKENZIE,
Ticket Brokers,
Are making special rates to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Cleveland. Cut rates to all points.
108 N. Fourth St., and 12th and Poplar.

INDUSTRY AND FRUGALITY.

How the Rag-Pickers Make Fortunes in Their Humble Occupation.

The Wealth to be Got Out of Refuse—Some Funny Facts.

"It is quite true that they are a very smart people for getting on in the world," said a prominent junk-dealer to a representative of the POST DISPATCH yesterday, as he jabbed his long needle into the bag of rags he was stirring up. "I would be well for some of us if we had their knack."

The junk man was speaking of the numerous Italians—men, women and children—who literally pick up weal h from the rubbish of dumping-grounds, backyards of manufactories, and, in fact, from any place where the thoughtless waste of American business life is heedlessly thrown away. Then these Italians are busy with their hooks and hands early and late, gathering up anything and everything except the sidewalk itself, and throwing their gatherings in their sacks or depositing them in the hand-carts they push before them. Bits of paper, rags, rope, brass, old iron, glass bottles, broken glass, pasteboard boxes, bits of lead piping, anything that has served a useful purpose in its day, and becoming worn out has been cast aside as having done its part towards the civilization of its time and generation. To this "everything" the old shop-skirt should perhaps be excepted; for that article of apparel, never having in its best days any pretense to figure itself in fine clothes, in the day of its exposure to the sun and storms on the back lots. Stop for a moment as you go past some dumping-ground, and note the eager, money-grasping hands there as they dive into and overhaul each newly-deposited pile of rubbish. There is one thing that will figure in these overhauled money-getters in rags and by rags at their lowly occupation. "Do they really get money?" the reader may ask. Well, they get a good deal of money, some of them.

I quiry was elicited the fact that is no unusual thing for an Italian rag-collector to bring his off his junk dealer every day, and receive at the end of the week a good roll of money therefor. Often he receives as much as $10 or $12, and these deposits in the bank. When he has a goodly sum accumulated, he forwards it to his friends at home to enable them to join him here. Two or three pair of hands are able to collect more rags and other rubbish than one pair, and business increases wonderfully with the party. Finally they are enabled to scrape together a competency sufficient to return to their native land, and there pass the remainder of their days in comparative ease and independence. But when here they live on almost next to nothing. They never buy any clothes. Such articles as they have absolute need of they obtain from a junk shop, exchanging their collections to profit by much the same weight for the same. They are consequently out no money by the deal.

"They beat all," continued the junk-dealer to whom the reporter is indebted for most of his information. "There's one rag, tall Italian, who comes here every day. I put him from $2 to $3 a day, and he picks up every bit of it. He never buys anything—one of them ever do. And this a singular fact that with all their willingness to win money they are only ever up-to-date. They prefer to make a clean profit rather than depend upon the percentages of business."

Another dealer in junk who was talked with gave it as his opinion that many of the most active of these rag pickers make anywhere from $3 to $6 a day. One Italian woman, he stated, had actually made a snug little fortune of between $7 000 and $8 000. "She got out of it picked out of the gutter." Her name is Mary and she is of the most penurious disposition.

A protracted investigation among the dealers in old rubbish revealed a great deal of general information in regard to the prosperity of the Italian rag-pickers, but a comparative barren of individual instances of much weight to the diners.

"How much do these Italian rag-pickers make per day on the average?" inquired the reporter of a good-natured looking dealer.

"What d'ye want to know for? Do you want to go into the street picking up rags?" was the response.

On his being assured that no such intention had ever entered the head of the scribe the dealer volunteered the information that they made all the way from thirty cents to $1 a day, but "he didn't deal with them." It is a very hard matter to get a dealer to acknowledge that he buys any stock of these tokers, as it is not always of the cleanest. "We buy clean stuff right from the stores and manufactories. We have no use for the rubbish of

The indications for to-day are fair weather.

WHITE AND FANCY SHIRTS!

An ill-fitting Shirt is about the most aggravating garment that man or boy can put on. Three years ago we started out with the intention of producing a PERFECT FITTING GARMENT of this kind and by constant improvement, alteration and experiment succeeded in fashioning a garment that can be worn with pleasure and comfort and as near perfection in its proportions as it is possible for human skill to encompass. The great success of our MODEL SHIRTS has caused them to be widely known and eagerly sought for, and we respectfully suggest to those who have been annoyed by badly fitting Shirts to call and give us a trial knowing that we can please and fit the most critical.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Northeast Corner of Fifth and Pine.

CARD.

A report has been circulated among my many customers that I no longer sell on time payments. This is untrue, as I can satisfy them, without deviating one particle from the truth, that I am now selling more Carpets and House Furniture than any other retail house in the West. A visit to my extensive establishment will convince you of this fact, as I am daily furnishing houses complete on time payments at figures that defy competition, and on the easiest terms.

HENRY M'NICHOLS
1017, 1019, 1022 and 1024 Market Street.

TROTTING AND PACING MATINEE!

Saturday, September 16. 5 Races, 5. First race at 3:30. Admission 25 cts. Ladies free.

Bicycles & Velocipedes

Rubber Tyre Bicycles 26 in. to 50 in.
SIMMONS HARDWARE CO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rifle Shooting and the International Match.

Coolness Between Brady and the Dorseys—Brewster's Speech—Congressional Prospects.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—Much interest is felt among the army people here in the rifle contests of this week at Creedmoor. This match is more essentially a military one than was any of those which have preceded it. Much attention has been given by the army during the past few years to marksmanship. The matches between the army teams made up from various military divisions have been very popular in the army, and the handsome and expensive prizes given have added to the growing interest permeating the rank and file of the army. The result is that this week at Creedmoor is very carefully watched by many people here. Equally is this true of the Hilton prize, which is for a practical and strictly military contest. This one is to be no fancy affair. There is to be no standing on the head or doubling up like a figure 8, balancing a special rifle over the left ear or anything of that sort, but the ranges are to be practical—200, 500 and 600 yards—and the rifles used of a kind adopted by some Government or State as a rifle for its military. It had been hoped that the British team would compete for this prize, but it is found that their rifles do not come within the requirements, most of them having been manufactured for the express purpose of shooting in this and similar matches.

On the whole it is felt that the British team has rather the advantage over our own in the principal contest in which they are taking part. Our American shooters have not in this case had much experience together and they have practiced little at three of the six distances fixed upon for the present contest. This is quite understood here, and while much anxiety is felt, the general belief is that the British team is quite likely to carry off the prize for which it came to this country.

BRADY AND THE DORSEYS.

It is stated on pretty good authority that there is a coolness between the Dorseys and Brady, the latter feeling that they deserted him in the fight and set up for themselves alone. Thus it is not impossible that the next trial may result differently, for when rogues fall out it has been insinuated that an honest public is likely to get the truth. Besides the standing of the jury, ten for conviction to two for acquittal, gives little hope of an acquittal by any jury which may have the case placed before it.

In this connection it may not be improper to remark that the argument of the Attorney-General filed meets the expectation of many people here. One gentleman who has given much attention to the Star Route cases, from the beginning of the developments to the end of the time, remarked to your correspondent that he considered Brewster's speech an exceedingly weak one. "Why," said he, "I actually ashamed of it, and it is like getting out of sight while it was being delivered." There are many who join in this verdict, that Brewster's speech was a surprisingly weak one.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

The result in Maine has continued the Republican Congressional Committee and somewhat depressed the Democrats. Still the latter hope to make it up when the Ohio election comes off early next month. There is one feature of the Maine campaign, however, which tends to further complicate the situation in Ohio. The result in Maine shows that the Greenback party is fast dissolving, and its elements returning to their original party names, whatever those may be. With this party out of the way in Ohio, the vote will be even more uncertain than before. Everybody is afraid to make an estimate upon it. Robeson, it may now be said, is practically re-elected. Col. Nixon having withdrawn from the contest, it becomes will have it all his own way so far as the nomination is concerned, and feels pretty sure of election.

In North Carolina the prospects are not believed to be so favorable for the Republicans as a few weeks ago. Col. Jones, of the Charlotte Observer, having renounced his new found independent position as candidate for Congress, the election in that district is pretty sure to go Democratic. The colored vote, also, is said to be considerably disaffected because of the fact that it is not getting its share of offices, and the belief is that, instead of nearly the entire delegation being Republican, not over half of it will be such.

CITY NEWS.

THE Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association met last evening. There are fifty-two members and the Treasurer reports $2,000 on hand.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen met yesterday to discuss plans for a great social reunion later in the season. There will be a street parade, a banquet and a ball.

THE Recorder of Voters yesterday ordered the names of fifteen students of Concordia Academy, Lutheran Theological, stricken off the list. They are not legally qualified.

THE Catholic Orphan Board met last night. The Treasurer reports a very small balance on hand, $1,062 29. There are 330 children in the three asylums, and 60 boys in the Protectorate.

FRANK BETZ, a German laborer and pensioner, who has been a hard drinker of late, took a dose of muriatic acid yesterday afternoon, and was found dead on the floor. His wife and family left him some little time since.

MOSES FRALEY, before the Notary yesterday afternoon, in the Emanuel suit on Denver and New Orleans Railroad stock, said that the plaintiff was a failure; that he had not repaid the stock to be anything but what it really was.

THE Board of Health yesterday afternoon investigated the complaint against the Soda and Stamp's Brickyards, Jefferson avenue and Hebert street. The smoke kills vegetation, soils the neighbors' clothes and compels every resident in the neighborhood to keep windows and doors closed. The Board deferred its decision.

COL. Crawford and E. J. White had a little fuss yesterday afternoon, in the office of the former, when Notary Outfield adjourned depositions for the day in the creditors' suit against the St. Louis Furniture Company. Col. Crawford accused Mr. White of building the Notary, and White demanded an explanation. Some warm words ensued and White tapped Crawford on the nose. They were at once separated.

IF you want a house, rooms or board consult the want columns of the POST-DISPATCH.

NOVELTIES.

We have in stock a large assortment of special styles in woolens this season, which will well repay an examination from all who intend to have their clothing made to order.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Olive Sts.

THE want columns of the POST DISPATCH are not only useful, but make very interesting reading.